New-York Daily Times.

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THE STREET COMMISSION.

The Matter of D. D. Conover and Charles Develin.

Argument on the Legal Questions Involved.

Speeches of D. Dudley Field and the Corporation Counsel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—June 26.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of David D. Conover to compel the Mayor of the City of the Brike, Papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's Office.—This case was continued yesterday according to adjournment. The room was densely crowded with an attentive audience. At 11 o'clock the Court was opened, and Mr. Field, counsel for Mr. Conover, proceeded to open, in substance as follows:

[illegible] the circumstances of the case were not difficult to ascertain, notwithstanding the contradictions of the witnesses. On the 12th of this month Mr. Conover received from the Governor, representing the appointment of Street Commissioner for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Taylor. The office was then vacant, and there was no one then in office upon whom he could have served his process, in order to take possession. He, therefore, executed his bond and securities, and took his oath of office in due form of law. It was the duty of the Mayor to approve the bond, as securities were acceptable, and in due form, if the appointment was legal. They were correct, yet the functionary shut himself up in his office, and refused to see Mr. Conover. Although the Mayor denied that he had seen no one that day but the Chief of Police, yet a respectable person has testified that he had meanwhile seen several other persons look out furtively as if to see if Conover was still waiting. Mr. Conover not being able to see the Mayor, filed the bond in due form, and proceeded peaceably, with a few friends, to the Street Commissioner's office, and took actual possession. He remained there for the whole day, and did the same on Monday; remaining ready to perform the duties of the office, and was acknowledged as its legal head by all the clerks, with the exception of Mr. Turner. At four o'clock of that day he was forcibly turned out by a mob of men, under whose orders, however, he remained still to be ascertained. He thought that the evidence on Thursday will illustrate the "seven men in buckram." The Mayor and the Sheriff both denied any complicity with the expulsion, and Mr. Bonner had to father the whole of it, and he now testifies that he did it on his own responsibility, but Turner testifies that he did it very reluctantly by the orders of the Mayor.

Mr. Conover returned to the office again the next morning, performed an official act, and remained attending to all the duties of the Street Commissioner until he was again expelled by force. The City Hall was besieged all that day, and the crowd of hungry contractors which surrounded the Hall of Records was wonderful to behold. At five o'clock the Mayor and Aldermen appointed Mr. Develin, and, notwithstanding the alleged possession of the books and furniture of the office by the Sheriff, he took possession as quietly as he would of a vacant lot in a wilderness.

The next thing seen was Mr. Develin refusing to admit Mr. Conover to the room; and this possession, obtained by violence and fraud, was set up as showing the title of Mr. Develin to defeat Mr. Conover. If his opponents would set him on the right of the Government to make the appointment he would know where they stood, but when they set up the title by right of possession, he should claim that a possession got by violence could afford no ground for a title to be recognized by any court.

They had, however, somewhat changed their tactics, and Mr. Develin swore that the documents were in the possession of the Sheriff. The Sheriff and his deputy, however, had completely refuted that by testifying that they never levied on the books, and they also denied that they ever told Mr. Develin that fact.

In respect to the course which Mr. Develin and his advisers have pursued, he would say a word. Instead of appealing to the law and using legitimate means, they had used force to eject Mr. Conover; they had taken the *quo warranto* into their own hands, and then told Mr. Conover to appeal to the law for protection.

THE LEGAL CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Field claimed that Mr. Conover was rightly appointed Street Commissioner by the Governor; or rather, he continued, was appointed as a person to fill the duties of the Street Commissioner's office "*ad interim*," for such was the language of the act.

Mr. Field proceeded to argue the case in accordance with his points, as published in the Times of the 24th instant. In connection with the second point, (which is, that Mr. Conover, having been duly appointed to the office, is entitled to an order for the delivery to him of the office books and papers) under section 66, 1 R. S., 396, (4th Ed.) remarked that his opponents seemed to think that they could not at this proceeding try the title to the office. He admitted that this was not a proceeding to try the title to an office; the order his Honor might make would not be conclusive. Mr. Develin, if Mr. Conover received the books, might bring a *quo warranto*, and try the question again as to the title to the office. His Honor was only to try the question of the *present possession* of the office. He referred to Whiting's case, in 2d Barb. 658, which was a similar suit, and there Judge Edmonds put Whiting in and Childs out of the possession of the books and papers of the office. The question as to whether the Governor could appoint the Street Commissioner was very similar to the question which he had argued in the Metropolitan Police case, and he would not repeat it. He also referred to the matter of Stephens in 5 Hills, p. 616, also to 7 Barb. 81.

He thought that the right to the office was complete on the appointment from the Governor. After the appointment, yet before the bonds were filed, the Governor could not appoint another person. The only provision was, that Mr. Conover should not *enter on the duties of the office* until he had so filed his bonds. In 1 R. S., 119, it provided that the officer, before *entering on the duties* of the office, should take the oath, &c.; thus supposing that his appointment was complete, as an appointment, before the bond was filed.

The oath was properly taken and filed by Mr. Conover with the Mayor. By the Charter (sec. 30,) it was the duty of the Common Council to provide for the taking care of the bond of the Street Commissioner. This they did not do, and, therefore, Mr. Conover was not bound to give any bond at all. The act providing for this matter, he understood, was passed by the Common Council on Thursday evening, but at the time in question there was no provision for its reception.

But if the bond was required, the approval of the Mayor was only a certificate that it was filed, and was not necessary for its validity. But supposing that it was required, then the approval by the Mayor was merely directory, or a condition *precedent* or *subsequent* to the exercise of the duties of the office. He maintained that it was not a condition precedent, but, at most, merely consequent. But further, if the condition was *precedent* to any action of the official duties, his answer was that Mr. Conover was in possession of the office, and was intruded on by Mr. Develin, and the Court had no authority to look into the fact of his having taken the oath or not. Mr. Develin being a mere intruder, had no right to demand such an examination. The question of the intrusion was the only one now at issue.

Suppose, said he, that the Commission had read so as to provide that he should be the officer in question, if he would obtain the consent of the Mayor. Now, if the Mayor should obstruct the performance of this condition, then the condition is gone. The Mayor did refuse thus to do, and therefore lost the condition, even if it ever existed. In support of this view, he cited 5 Hill, 370; 3 Cow., 297; 13 Wend. 569.

While the Legislature could not take away from the City the right of the electors to elect the officers, it might fill the vacancy *ad interim*.

MR. BUSTEED'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Busteed, for Mr. Develin, then arose. He agreed, with Mr. Field, that the circumstances of the case were easily perceived, but differed from him entirely in his conclusions of law and fact. He proceeded to state the fact of the filling of the office, essentially as detailed by Mr. Field. He claimed that the office was not rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Taylor, but was immediately, on his death, filled by the Deputy Commissioner.

The only question of public interest in this case was as to the right of the people to have the work of the office done by some one. It was not whether, upon a *quo warranto*, Conover would succeed or Develin would succeed, but whether, meanwhile, the duties of the office should be discharged.

He resorted to the question of who used force in expelling Mr. Conover. Mr. Conover, armed with the supposed commission, went to the office with a dozen or two persons. What should he wish this force for if he had the authority of the highest officer of the State? It was said that the chief title of Mr. Develin, was his possession, by force, of the office.

This was false. Mr. Develin rested his claim on the fact that Conover never had any possession, and that the Governor had no more right to appoint him than had his Honor the Judge, nor half as much. He stated that the Sheriff levied on the furniture of the Street Commissioner, "*et cetera*." Now, he had supposed, when drawing the affidavit, that the "*et cetera*" referred to the books and papers thereof, and thus the statements of his opponents as to the real facts were explained. He thought that the proposition of the counsel, that Mr. Develin should vacate his office and bring a *quo warranto*,—thus violating his oath of office,—was comfortably cool when the thermometer was 80° in the shade, but they could not advise him to accept it.

Mr. Busteed then proceeded with his argument, taking his ground according to the points which were published in Thursday's TIMES.

He reiterated in various shapes, the prominent point of his opponent's argument. The Governor had no right to make the appointment. Why did he consult Mr. Nicholas Hill and other lawers, as to his power to make the appointment? Being in doubt as to his power, why did he not consult the Attorney-General? That gentleman was appointed by the State to advise with the Governor in doubtful matters. Why was he not consulted? Mr. Field said he was in the West when the Governor wanted him. Yes, he took care not to be in the East. The Governor had no power to appoint a municipal officer, and he did not dare to do so till he had consulted lawyers who were themselves uncertain what they should advise. Mr. Busteed made a speech two hours long, but advanced nothing particularly new. The Governor had no right to appoint Mr. Conover. That was all Mr. Busteed said in many-sided language. When he finished, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, to hear Mr. James T. Brady.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Wagon Road—Overland California Mail—Indian Agent for New-Mexico, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 26.

The Interior Department has received information that the Superintendents of the several branches of *the Pacific Wagon Road* are prosecuting the work with energy, and will hurry its completion.

The subject of the Overland California Mail was again considered by the Cabinet to-day. The points in the route having been determined, it now lies with the Postmaster-General to make the contract.

The President will leave for Bedford Springs about the middle of July. On his return he will remove to his Summer residence, the Soldier's Home, four miles from Washington.

Mr. WILLIAM R. HARLEY has been appointed Indian Agent for New-Mexico.

"A New Era in Shipping"—British Billibustering—The Naval Course of Inquiry, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

The article in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, headed "A new Era in Shipping," has created universal attention, and our shipping merchants throughout the Atlantic States must open their eyes to its truths. Mr. T. S. MORY, a wealthy and influential merchant of Sidney, New South Wales, in a late speech said, in speaking of the present and future progress of ocean steam communications, "that the time had arrived for commencing operations for the opening of the Panama route." It might appear paradoxical to recommend the opening of what many might deem an opposition line; but what he contended for was a line of continuation, the one line feeding the other.

By means of a through line and through tickets, places might be secured for any part of the world. A traveler might purchase a through ticket in Sidney, proceed thence to Melbourne, thence to India; from India to the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom. The Cunard Company were already in co-operation with their new mail company, and conveyed the Australian mails from Alexandria to Southampton. Could not their co-operation be secured to effect punctual steam communication between New-York and Panama? By thus encircling the Earth, they would soon get rid of subsidies altogether, and seas would be covered with steamships thick as stepping stones from shore to shore, multiplying trade and commerce beyond all present comprehension. Of the extensive trade of America with India and China, it was unnecessary to speak. He would merely remind them that if a system of through tickets were adopted, Australia would be adopted in this important line of the maritime interests of the United States."

Thus, even in the most distant colonies of Great Britain, exertions are being made to compete with our commerce, and it is now proposed to open a line from Sidney to Panama, to connect with another line of British steamers from New-York on the Atlantic side. Certain it is, if our merchants do not bestir themselves, the prophecy will be carried out, that British steamships will cover the seas as thick as stepping stones from shore to shore.

The news by the last steamer, that England is disposed to abandon territory, instead of the desire imputed to her by Americans for the acquisition of new territory in every quarter of the globe, excites a quiet smile among the *diplomats* here. That Great Britain entertains for a moment the abandonment or relinquishment of the Falkland Islands, or the Island of Labuan, off the north coast of Borneo, as has been intimated, is not to be conceived for a moment. Her late seizure of territory in India, and the little island commanding the Red Sea, does not look much like relinquishing her fillibustering propensities.

It is believed here that New-Granada offered to Great Britain the island spoken of as having been ceded to her, in satisfaction of all claims, but that England modestly refused!

The Navy Department, in order to expedite the trials before the Courts of Inquiry, has issued an order that if officers who have been summoned as witnesses do not report within a reasonable time after the mailing of the subpœnas, they shall not be allowed their traveling expenses. It would be still better if the Secretary of the Navy would establish two or three more Courts, and thus give the officers who are waiting their trials, and kept here on great expenses, a chance to learn their fate, and relieve themselves of their poverty-stricken condition.

Universal complaint is made by the garroted officers, and with great justice too, that instead of providing for the trial of the "Star-Chamber Counsell of Fifteen," who promoted themselves at such an enormous sacrifice and cost to the country, the most of them have been rewarded by the Secretary of the Navy for their inquisitorial deeds. For instance, Commander DUPONT, who promoted himself to a captaincy, is rewarded by the magnificent command of the steam frigate *Minnesota*, and has the honor conferred upon him of carrying Mr. REED, our Minister to China, to the Celestial Empire. Lieutenant MADEOUS, who promoted himself to a commander, is given the command of a fine sloop-of-war, and so with many others who were of the Star-Chamber Council. It is said a bill will be introduced at the next session of Congress ordering the trial of this Council of Fifteen, and thus put them on an equal footing with the suffering officers of the Navy. Such a bill would, no doubt, pass unanimously.

GEO. W. HAMER, of Ohio, a promising young lawyer, who recently died at Harper's Ferry, was the son of the late gallant General HAMER, who fell at the battle of Monterey, in Mexico. Mr. HAMER was a young gentleman of a high order of talent, and was universally esteemed for his noble and generous qualities. He was the youngest delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and was a warm adherent of Mr. BUCHANAN. UNO.

FROM ALBANY.

No Decision in the Metropolitan Police Case—Court of Appeals Reporter Appointed.

ALBANY, Friday, June 26.

There is very little probability that the decision of the Judges of the Court of Appeals will be given on the Police Bill to-morrow, as the Judges have not yet compared their opinions. The term closes on Friday, next week.

Mr. E. PERSHING SMITH, of Rochester, has been appointed Reporter to the Court of Appeals.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

GOVERNOR WALKER DENOUNCED—DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 25.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention met at Milledgeville on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN, and condemning Governor WALKER's policy in Kansas.

The resolution in relation to Governor WALKER reads as follows:

Resolved, That the address of Gov. WALKER, in prescribing the terms on which Congress should admit Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate to the people as to the submission of their Constitution for ratification, and to what class of persons, constitutes a presumptuous interference in matters over which he has no legitimate control, and that the same address, in expressing the official opinion that Kansas will become a Free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is a gross departure from the principles of nonintervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas bill, and that the Convention has full confidence that Mr. BUCHANAN will manifest fidelity to the principles which carried him into office, by recalling Gov. WALKER.

After twenty unsuccessful ballotings for Governor, the name of Mr. GARDINER was withdrawn.

On the last ballot taken, Mr. LUMPKIN received 179 votes, and Mr. LAMAR 174. This result created great excitement, and a Committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. STEPHENS was nominated for Congress.

Death of Hon. Levi Scudder.

BOSTON, Friday, June 26.

Hon. LEVI SCUDDER, formerly a member of Congress, died this morning at his residence in Barnstable.

The Mayoralty of Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 26.

Mr. RAUCH, American, has been elected Mayor of this city by 265 majority.

Condition of the Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 26.

The river is falling, and the water in the channel is eight feet three inches deep, and five to six feet deep on the falls.

Worms on Our City Trees.

The rapidity with which all vegetation has advanced this season has been very favorable to the appearance of our City trees. Though in the City Hall Park, and in a few of the finest streets of Brooklyn, there are exceptions, generally they are unusually free from worms. In a more genial season they make their appearance at the same time with the young leaves. This year a week only was necessary to transform the bare limbs into a condition of full verdancy, outstripping the more tardily hatched worm, and speedily not only arriving at full size, but offering a more mature, tougher, less inviting and less succulent leaf to these destructive parasites.

There are but few trees fit for a city street. The linden or basswood, once a favorite, is almost entirely discarded, because it is a special favorite of the worms. Bond-street was shaded by them once, but save for scarcely two weeks in the early Spring, they added little to its ornament; and these worms spinning down to the walk below, very effectually prevented nervous ladies and more brawny men from passing. The linden is still to be found, however, in our Parks, and may be distinguished in a week or two by its eaten leaves, as also by the profusion of dead flies under and around it. The leaves secrete a saccharine poison very tasteful to the fly, but fatal in its effects. The elm and maple are also favorites with the worms; less so is the silver-leafed poplar. Still, when these worms are very rife, they are likely to be denuded, as is also the horse-chestnut. The poplar, however, is objectionable from the numerous offsets it throws up from the roots, injuring all the adjacent ground for grass or cultivation. The horse-chestnut is gnawed by horses, stoned by boys, for both flowers and fruit, and generally much disfigured and stunted in its development. The catalpar is liable to similar objections. The balm of Gilead showers down clouds of white, fine, everywhere-penetrating seed-tufts in the Spring—a serious objection. The willows are short-lived, injured by boys to make whistles from, wormy in root and branch—easily blown over, and rarely a proper tree for a city. The ailanthus is speedy-growing, putting out its leaves late in Spring and dropping them early in Fall, thus shading only when a shade is desired, is extremely beautiful in the pride of its gally-colored seed-pods in the early Autumn, immaculate in its cleanliness, not dropping dead leaves, exfoliated bark or the petals of flowers. It is, moreover, so free from vermin that the belief is that a worm is never seen upon it. This is not quite true, but the worm sometimes found on it is not very destructive in its habits, nor is very offensive to man, several of them in small groups clinging fast to the under side of the leaf, and leaving it only for another when entirely destroyed. It is freer from worms, however, than any other City tree, and but for the faint odor of the female blossom, which is offensive to some, would remain as it once was, the first favorite of all.

The Buttonwood is a favorite of caterpillars.

In this City the "measure worm" is the only one that is a serious nuisance. It belongs to a large tribe of worms that receives its name from its method of progression, apparently trying how many times its length will go in a certain distance. When detached by the wind or any jar from a branch, it swings down by a strong silk which it spins, and then, if undisturbed, may be seen climbing back by it to the original position. At a given period it lets itself down to the ground, and then goes through its change, not one being seen on the trees lately so full. In a week or two it emerges as a white feathery miller. Both male and female are winged, and both seek the end of the topmost branches of the tree, and there the eggs are deposited by the female. The eggs may also be found all around the branches lower down, and the stem of the tree, especially if on account of deficient foliage the worm was feeble from insufficient food. The eggs are numerous, placed in regular order, and tightly glued to the bark and covered by a glazing impervious to water. These eggs remain here unchanged until the next Spring.

Till two years since, these worms were supposed to be identical with the "canker worm" of New-England, and many methods effectual with the latter were tried in vain to destroy these. The trees were tarred, encircled with gutters filled with oil, &c. The canker worm is smaller than the measure worm, and after emerging from the chrysalis, which it does on the warm days in the last of Fall and first of Spring, the female is a wingless grub that laboriously climbs up the stump of the tree and seeks the end of the limb whence the young sprouts will spring. The male, a white miller, finds her while climbing, and fecundates the eggs which are deposited at the end of the journey. Both soon after die.

By means of the oil troughs, the tar, &c., the female is destroyed and the male is unimportant. But of the measure worm both male and female are winged, both fly to the top of the trees, as may be seen by any one in the course of a few weeks, on all of the trees which they frequent.

The tarred bands and lead gutters are evidently useless, and there is no effectual way for destroying worms unless the crysalis is killed by carefully plowing or digging all around under the trees infested, or by means of swine, (throwing around a few handfuls of corn as an encouragement,) or less surely by destroying the miller, by means of a small bonfire lit immediately after dark in the vicinity and into which they will fly.

Another, but less devastating worm, which however injures evergreen and other harder-leaved plants, is called the leaf-worm. This insect gnaws out pieces of leaves and uniting them to one another, forms a sort of cone-shaped house, which it carries about with it, and into which it withdraws when it is disturbed. Of this collection of leaves it forms a cocoon which it suspends to the end of the highest twigs by an astonishingly firm attachment, requiring no little strength to tear it from its fastening. These cocoons are an inch long, easily seen in the Fall when the leaves are gone, and the tree may be readily rid of this species of worm by picking each cocoon off and burning it.

There are other worms found on city trees and vines, but not numerously, and they are comparatively unimportant. Among them is a large green or brown worm, for all these worms are colored according to the food upon which they live, having numerous colored eyes, and a horn upon the tail. The lovers of the beautiful will be rewarded by gathering and feeding them for a few days and watching till they emerge from the chrysalis, beautiful butterflies.

POLICE MATTERS.—The Police Commissioners transacted only private business yesterday and made no new appointments. Four of the Municipal force of the Second Ward, viz: KLINE, ORPHEUS, WINTERINGHAM and TEACY, went over yesterday to the Metropolitan Board, and four more from the same Ward are expected to do the same to-day.

FATAL FALL.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a woman named MARY JANE PRESCOTT, while laboring under the influence of liquor, fell from the stoop of No. 21 Baxter street, to the side-walk, injuring her head so seriously that she died in less than half an hour afterwards.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered under the stoop of the Pagoda, at Clifton, S. I., yesterday morning, and put out before any serious damage was done. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MARINE MATTERS.

The largest yacht yet built in this country has been constructed for Mr. JOHN B. JOHNSON, of the New-York Yacht Club. She was built at Setauket, L. I., by JOSEPH MOWLANDS, under the superintendance of Capt. THOS. B. HAWKINS, of Port Jefferson; she is to be schooner rigged, and the sails will be made by R. H. WILSON, of Port Jefferson, who made the sails of the yacht *America*. She is to be fitted in New-York. She is christened *The Wanderer*, and is of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 95 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; length over all, 114 feet, and she is 200 tons burthen. She gives promise of great speed, and is, withal, of great strength and beauty of model.

TREAT IRON SCOW TO BURN BEDDING ON.—The best methods of disposing of the infected bedding which it has always been the custom of emigrants to throw overboard on coming into this port, has been the subject of investigation by the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer, and as they are all agreed on the subject, there will be no cause of complaint hereafter, unless the citizens within an area of ten miles of the Quarantine anchorage should make an outcry against the burning of them. A large iron scow is to be always at hand, into which the bedding, old chests and the like will be thrown in a promiscuous heap; the scow will then be removed at a safe distance from any shipping and set fire to and the whole mass consumed.

This is what is promised, but we do not hear that the first move has been made toward its construction. Come, come, gentlemen, let some of these things be begun, or the people will lose faith in your promises. By the way, when is that steam tug to be furnished, with which vessels were to be boarded at the anchorage from Quarantine.

Our Ship-Yards.

Notwithstanding that the shipping interest is dull, and vessels are lying idle at the wharves, some work is going on in our ship-yards. Vessels of peculiar descriptions are always wanted, which have to be built as the emergency arises, and capitalists, with an eye to future needs, build vessels when on account of the little demand the shipbuilders are willing to take reduced prices.

MR. BELL'S YARD, FOOT OF STANTON-STREET.—A large three-decked freighting-ship, called the *Norway*, of about 1,600 tons, is far advanced. It is built for Capt. MAJOR, and its future employment is undetermined. There is also a small bark of 800 tons, building for parties in this City.

ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., in the adjoining yard, have two small vessels in progress, a barkantine, the *Esh. Williams*, built for BEALE, DIXON & Co. of this City, intended to carry stone, nearly ready to launch; of the other, the keel of a bark of 500 tons only, is laid for persons in this City.

WESTERVELT'S SHIP YARD.—There is a bark of some 600 tons named the *Polero*, and built for an Italian resident of that name. The keel, stem and stern of a steamer of 1,500 or 1,600 tons is also in this yard. She was commenced for MORGAN & GARRISON, for the Nicaragua line, but the work on it was arrested in consequence of the failure of Gen. WALKER.

At SMITH & DIMON'S Yard nothing is going on.

WM. H. WEBB'S YARD, FOOT OF SEVENTH STREET.—The laying of the keel of a man-of-war for the CZAR of Russia is just completed. She is to be a vessel of 1,500 tons, and to carry 10 heavy guns on her upper deck. She is to be a steam propeller, but otherwise to be rigged as a man-of-war. Her engines are in progress at the Novelty Works, and are to be two oscillating engines, and together about 350 horse power. The keel is 220 feet long. The vessel is to be finished early next year.

In the same yard the United States Revenue steamer is in progress, agreeably to the contract recently awarded to WM. H. WEBB, Esq., in accordance with the unanimous report of the nautical commission at Washington, in the justice of which verdict, all who witnessed the models there exhibited fully concurred; the contract being awarded without reference to the persons, and solely on the merits of the models and specifications presented.

Next to the Russian frigate is a far advanced steamship for the United States Mail Steamship Company, of 1,500 tons burden, to be named the *Moses Taylor*. She is to have two American beam engines, each 50-inch cylinder, and 13 feet stroke. She is very sharp and being obviously intended to be very fast, uncommonly great speed may be expected.

Close at hand, in the same yard, is a very large three-decker, of 1,500 tons. She is a heavy freighting ship, and built for WILLIAMS & GUION'S line of Liverpool Packets, and to be commanded by Capt. FREEMAN. She has yet no name, but upon her bow is the number 114, which signifies that she is the 114th vessel built on this ground by Mr. WEBB. It is stated that Mr. WEBB has built more tons of vessels than any other man that ever lived.

There is also near by and to be launched to-day, a nameless bark of 560 tons, built by Mr. WEBB, and for sale.

Preparations are evident for the immense Russian man-of-war in the huge piles of timber and other material lying around. This vessel, it may be remembered, was contracted for some years since, but its construction was delayed in consequence of the late war.

At GREEN POINT.—Across the river some small vessels may be seen in the yard of EDWARD WILLIAMS, and three or four similar ones in the yard of WEBB & BELL.

AT THE NOVELTY WORKS.—The alterations of the machinery of the *Adriatic* are slowly advancing. The *Baltic* is also undergoing extensive repairs.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The increase in ocean steamers has more than kept pace with all other enterprises in the way of freight and passenger transportation, and has probably outrun the profitable demand for ocean steam navigation. The German propellers do a good business in passengers and freight, and the same is true of the greater portion of the Havre and Liverpool sailing ships. Good authority assures us that without the aid of the Government mail contract, no first-class steamers can be sustained. The departures of steamers from America have averaged about five per week, and the same number weekly depart from the different ports of Europe for America. When the steamers now under contract on the other side, are completed, and the additional lines contemplated are under way, there will no doubt be a steamer departing daily for Europe, and from Europe for America.

There are fourteen different lines of steamers, making, under their present arrangement, an aggregate of nearly six hundred trips per year.

They are as follows:

	Trips.
Cunard Line—Liverpool, Boston and New-York	104
Collins'—Liverpool and New-York	52
Livingston's—Southampton, Havre and New-York	26
Vanderbilt's—Southampton, Bremen and New-York	16
Sands' (Ocean Steam Navigation Company)—Bremen, Southampton and New-York	26
European and American Steam Company—Bremen, London and New-York	52
Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Companies	52
Glasgow Line—Glasgow and New-York	52
Belgium Line—Antwerp, Southampton and New-York	52
Hamburg Line—Hamburg and New-York	24
Montreal Line—Liverpool and Portland, or Quebec	52
North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company—Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Portland	26
Montreal Ocean Steamship Company—Quebec and Liverpool	26

Besides these there are several transient steamers, s the *Clyde*, plying between Quebec and Glasgow, and others.

One line of steamers will stop at St. Johns to land and receive passengers, and, when necessary, to coal. By this arrangement, the European news, until the completion of the Ocean Line, will reach New-York in from five and a-half to six days. The telegraph to St. Johns is now in good working condition.

A BOY SHOT.—A son of Mr. WILSON, residing near Limestone Hill, Orange County, came to his death on Tuesday, under the following circumstances: A loaded gun had been kept in Mr. WILSON's barn, with the lock set ready for firing. The lad and his youngest brother were sent, to the barn for eggs, and while hunting for them the gun was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the back part of the head of the boy, causing his death in a few hours.

A Vase of Silver and Swords of Gold.

Among the noticeable articles now on exhibition at TIFFANY & CO.'s, is a silver vase, presented by the British Government to Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, which bears the following inscription:

Presented by
the British Government,
As a token of their sincere gratitude and esteem,
to
HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York,
Through whose exertions and munificence
the American Arctic Expedition,
in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and the officers and crews of her Britannic Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, was undertaken and
carried into execution between
the years 1850 and 1855.

The vase is of a large size, of massive silver, and of most elaborate workmanship. The style is that of the Renaissance, and of the Italian variety. It is chased in bas relief of the English oaks, and in site relief by a group of three figures, one of which is *equestrian, of exquisite design, and evidently intended* as emblematic of the spirit of chivalry.

There is also a splendid sword which was a personal present of the Queen of Great Britain to Capt. HAVERSTRAW, about the time he surrendered with so much grace the ship *Resolute*, as a present from our Government. The blade is of the finest Damascus steel, the scabbard is chased in silver, and the guard set with carbuncles and brilliants.

But probably the most elegant and costly sword or sabre in the United States is the one presented to President MADE by the Congress of Venezuela, to be seen at the same place. It is a Damascus blade, on one side of which is inscribed:

"*Al Ciudadano Esclarecido*, General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ,"

and on the obverse:

"*El Congreso de Venezuela en 1836.*"

The handle and guard, of solid gold, is a figure of the Goddess of Peace bearing an olive branch, the guard forming wings, studded on the outside with rubies, sapphires and diamonds, and on the inside with carbuncles and chrysoberyl, the wings being folded to represent the stationary Peace; the shield are an acanthus foliation and laurel wreath, one side bearing the inscription:

"*La Representacion*
Nacional,
En 1836,"

around which are chased the words:

"*Alcindo Lanzas Cierrado Defendiendo La Constitucion y leyes de su Patria.*"

The scabbard, also of massive gold, is chased with allegorical figures representing Minerva introducing the nine muses to Venezuela, with bosses of Medusa heads, and Cornucopiæ holdings, the rings composed of laurel wreath; the inscription, which forms a portion of the arms of Venezuela, is worked in acanthus foliation. It is said to be the handsomest sword ever seen in this country. It was made by RUNDALL & BRIDGE, of London, and is valued at $5,000.

Cricket.

A match between the Second Eleven of St. George's and the Bridgeport School, came off yesterday at Hoboken, and was won by the young gentlemen from Bridgeport, the St. George's taking the first innings.

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Embery c Banks b Tiffany	8	b Van Buren	0
Wells c J. Van Buren b Calthrop	19	b Banks	3
Turner b Tiffney	2	c P. Van Buren b Calthrop	0
Hindmarsh run out	15	not out	9
Bailey b Hubbell	2	b Banks	0
Brown at Banks b Tiffney	2	b Calthrop	9
Osborne l b wkt b Van Buren	2	b Banks	0
Matthews not out	7	c A. S. Post b Banks	1
Stephenson b Van Buren	1	b Van Buren	0
Noble b Van Buren	0		
Vinten c Banks b Banks	12	b Van Buren	0
Byes	6	Byes	1
Wides	14	Total	17
Total	93		

BRIDGEPORT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Van Buren c Brown b Brown	7	c Bailey b Brown	2
Hubbell b Bailey	0	run out	6
Banks hit wicket	1	b Bailey	3
P. Van Buren b Bailey	7	b Brown	9
Calthrop run out	4	b Bailey	20
Tiffney b Brown	0	run out	16
J. Van Buren b Brown	0	b Bailey	4
Cutting b Bailey	0	b Matthews	2
A. Post b Bailey	0	b Wells	4
A. Post b Bailey	5	not out	4
Heffman, not out	0	b Bailey	1
Byes	5	Byes	20
Leg-byes	1	Leg byes	1
Wides	1	Wides	5
Total	31	Total	104

The batting of the young Bridgeporters was really beautiful, and so, indeed, was the fielding. P. VAN BUREN in nine is but a child, yet he made a four hit, as well as several odd ones, making a very good score. Other players batted well, too, as may be seen by the score. The St. George's were beat by twenty runs.

New-York Farmers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, was held last evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., No. 42 East Twenty-ninth-street. Present, the Chairman, Dr. GRISCOM, and Messrs. ISRAEL RUSSELL, RICHARD REED, R. N. HAVENS, STEPHEN CUTTER, SALEM H. WALES, JOHN H. KETCHER, SOLOMON JENNER, WM. HEGEMAN and JAMES C. HOLDEN.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved. In consequence of the absence of the Treasurer, the financial report was not submitted. The following sums have been contributed to the funds of the Association since their last meeting: REID, BROTHERS & Co., $5; W. C. REDFIELD, $25; HASKETT, MERRICK & BULL, $10; No. 44 Exchange-place, $20; THOMAS EDDY, $25; LUCY H. EDDY, $25.

The diaries of the agent showed what had been done during the last month. Upward of 400 persons were visited in our detention prisons. From this number the inexperienced in crime, trifling and frivolous complaints, the penitent and the innocent, were carefully selected, counseled and aided; 47 of these complaints were discontinued on their advice; 43 were discharged from our various Courts and prisons on their recommendation; 29 discharged convicts and persons from our County jails and penitentiaries were assisted with money to enable them to leave the city for those places away where labor is more abundant and greater facilities afforded them to reform; 24 of these were supplied with suitable clothing—shirts, shoes, hats, caps, &c.; 12 persons discharged from our State and County prisons were provided with employment, and as far away as possible, and Bibles and other good books were freely given them.

During the evening several important questions were discussed with animation, clearly indicative of a thorough desire on the part of the Executive Committee to carry out throughout the entire State the philanthropic objects of the Association. A resolution was unanimously carried to visit the County Prisons and report the result to the next Legislature, agreeably to their Charter. A large number of persons are daily calling upon them for pecuniary aid.

TRICKS OF THE DIRT CARTMEN.—One of the great causes of the dust in the streets is the dirt cartman. In his tender compassion for his horse, when he carts a load of sand from a cellar, he manages to have the tail-board of his box-cart so low that by the time he arrives at the "dumping ground" one-half of the few bushels he started with is jolted out. Another of his dodges is—if 12 or 6 o'clock overtakes him, and he has a loaded cart—to deposit its contents upon the spot, or take it to some unfrequented street near by. Citizens are deceived by his open and above-board way of doing this, and think some repairs are about to be made in the neighborhood. Should one have his suspicions awakened and ask why the earth is placed there, the ready reply comes, as PAT mounts the cart, "It's all right; the boss towld me to put it here," and he vanishes, having gained a bit of leisure, and he saved the shilling a load which is charged for depositing the dirt at the dumping places. Except at the foot of Bank-street and Thirty-Fourth-street there are no places where dirt can be dumped without paying for the privilege. There is an ordinance which inflicts a fine of $10 on any person who shall deposit earth, dirt or rubbish in any one of the streets or sidewalks without permission, and if the offense is committed by a dirt cartman it is punishable as a misdemeanor. Now that the streets are under the charge of the City Inspector it will be easy to prosecute the violators of this wholesome ordinance.

☞ JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Esq., (the late Street Commissioner of New York,) was the largest stockholder in the Atlantic Iron Works of Bridgport, and, owing to his death, the Company have suspended operations at their establishment for the present.—*Hartford Courant, June 25.*

Commencement at the General Theological Seminary.

This event took place Thursday morning at St. Peter's Church, Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue. After religious services, celebrated by Bishops KIPP, of California, and POTTER, of New-York, the annual address was delivered by Bishop KIPP, in which he warned the young graduates of the difficulties which would surround them in their future religious career. A blessing was then invoked upon the graduating class, whose names are:

Henry Bailey, B. A.; J. F. Cowan, A. M.; W. R. Eckard, Georgetown, D. C.; J. C. Goodwin, W. Alton Jones, A. B.; Cornelius Judge, A. B.; W. C. Richards, A. B.; Wm. Alexander Hall, Johnstown, N. Y.; G. R. Smith, B. A.; John D. Southgate, A. M.; J. P. Donaldson, A. M.; A. H. Sykes, A. B.; Albert Washington, A. B.

The portrait of Rev. SAMUEL TYNDALE was presented to the Seminary by Rev. W. H. MORRIS, on behalf of the Alumni, with an appropriate address. Bishop KIPP hoped the portraits of Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, would also be presented. Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, as Dean of the Faculty, responded to M

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

"The Athelings," a novel of English life—literary, fashionable and domestic—which has been running through *Blackwood's Magazine* for several months, has been variously attributed to Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "Zaidee," to BULWER, to Miss MULOCK, and to MARY HOWITT. These various guesses, however, seem to be erroneous, as the story is now generally accredited to Lieutenant-Colonel HAMLEY, who wrote "Lady Lee's Widowhood," in *Blackwood*, and also the dashing and spirited Sketches of the Crimean War, which appeared, some two years ago, in the same periodical.

Speaking of *Blackwood* reminds us that we ought to remind, or inform our readers that there was last year published, as a stately octavo of 600 pages, double columns and small type, a *General Index to Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, containing many thousand references to persons, subjects, places, and things treated on, or even glanced at, in the first fifty volumes of *Blackwood*. This index, which, literally, was the result of years of patient labor, is extremely well executed, and gives references to the Magazine from April, 1817, (the date of its opening number,) to December, 1841. It will save a world of trouble to those who have occasion to look back through the pages of *Maga*. It is analytical, in an eminent degree. Of course, this volume can scarcely ever have such a sale as will pay the expenses of producing it. In this country there are very few complete sets of *Blackwood* in any public or private library, and in these the [illegible] the "Chaldee Manuscript" [illegible] articles are scarcer still. [illegible] complete series containing also. It is believed [illegible] the latter in New-York.

An English author, named J. W. KING, (who is also his own publisher,) has just produced a biography of ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, who caused such excitement, by his Anti-Papal Lectures three years ago, in this City, and more particularly in Canada, where riots and loss of life were the results. This memoir, written with extraordinary admiration on the part of Mr. KING, mentions some things which are peculiarly interesting. The first is the fact that GAVAZZI's first addresses to English audiences were greatly applauded, though spoken in Italian, a language with which a vast majority of his auditors were wholly unacquainted. The appropriateness of his dramatic action, or rather of his gesticulation, the music and power of his voice, the picturesque novelty in his attire, and the dignity of his personal appearance, *told* almost as well as if his audience could follow the meaning of his words. For six months he attracted London audiences, composed of all classes, to listen to and admire him. Secondly, during the twelve months of GAVAZZI's provincial performances an English friend of his was his constant companion and coöperator. It was GAVAZZI's practice to speak for half an hour in Italian, after which, his friend would follow for half an hour, in English, translating or paraphrasing what he had spoken. At last, like KOSSUTH, (though far less successfully,) he taught himself English, of which he is now a better master than he was when in this country.

It was Father MAHONY, now one of the editors of the London *Globe*, who first drew attention, in England, to GAVAZZI. MAHONY, who, under the soubriquet of "Father Prout," obtained a high reputation, was so fortunate, several years ago, as to be appointed Head of the College at Malta, by the British Government. It was necessary, "as a mere matter of form," to obtain the confirmation of the Pope. MAHONY went to Malta, to enter into office and was there met by a notice that the Pope had been pleased to veto his appointment. An impression prevailed in Rome that "Father Prout," though a fine scholar, good poet, and eminently social man, was by no means orthodox as to faith, nor over-moral as to conduct. So he had to return to England. When, in the year of revolutions, (1848,) Rome became convulsed, a reliable "Own Correspondent" was required for the London *Daily News*, and Father MAHONY was sent to the Eternal City in that capacity. Remembering how harshly the Pope had treated him on the Malta affair, MAHONY did not spare his Holiness in his public letters for London. Moreover, he dwelt with constant and warm eulogy on the abilities of GAVAZZI, who, under the short-lived "Roman Republic," was Chief Military Chaplain, with almost the power of a Dictator. Subsequently, when GAVAZZI commenced making demonstrations in London, he was again distinguished by the very strongest praise from the pen of MAHONY, then (as now) editorially employed on the *Globe*, the particular newspaper which is the semi-official organ of Lord PALMERSTON. Indeed, it is doubtful whether, but for the strong and constant praise of GAVAZZI by MAHONY, the Italian would ever have ventured to face an English audience with an Italian speech. Thus, and by other acts against Rome, (particularly using the *Globe* in 1850-1, as the decided opponent of the movement under Cardinal WISEMAN,) MAHONY has been paying off his debt to the Papacy.

After all the discussions on the subject, JOHN RUSKIN, the art-critic, was not even proposed as candidate for the Professorship of Poetry, in the University of Oxford. Two persons were brought forward—a clergyman named ERNEST BODE, whose name had never before been associated in any way with poetry, and MATTHEW ARNOLD, whose poems were republished last year by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston. After a very severe contest, voters coming to Oxford from all parts of England, ARNOLD was elected by a majority of 85—as many as 641 persons voting.

After all, there is little more than honor in the Professorship itself. Among the few eminent men who have held it are THOS. WARTON, (the historian of English poetry,) and HENRY HART MILMAN, author of *Fazio* and other dramatic poems, and now Dean of St. Paul's. The salary is only $500 a year, and, of late years, the lectures have been *supposititious*, Mr. CLOUGHTON, the late Professor, having wholly evaded delivering any. The office is tenable for ten years. Professor ARNOLD, son of the late Head Master of Rugby School, (and the well-known historian of Rome,) was born on Christmas Eve, in 1822. At Oxford he won the Newdegate prize for English verse; the subject—"Cromwell." In 1845 he was made Fellow of Oriel College, and two years later became Lord LANSDOWNE's Private Secretary, which he retained until 1851, when his marriage vacated his Fellowship. He is now one of the Government Inspectors of Schools—a lucrative office. In 1849 anonymously appeared his first volume, *The Strayed Reveller, and other Poems*. In 1852, *Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems*. In 1854 he published a volume, under his own name, including selections from the previous books, and soon after issued a second series. He has excluded *Empedocles* from his avowed poems,—the most popular of which is an Eastern episode, *Sohrab and Rustum*. Mr. ARNOLD is very much of an intellectual and very little of a passionate poet. His style is noble,—statuesque and graceful, but cold also. However, he is not 35 years old, and may yet warm into breathing life. As he is resolved not to hold his Professorship as a sinecure, some excellent lectures on Poetry may be expected from him.

The copyrights of the three London Tory newspapers,—*Morning Herald*, *Standard* and *St. James' Chronicle*,—were put up at such a high price (over $100,000, for printing plant, lease of offices, and good-will) that no one bid for them. But it is understood that these journals are kept on chiefly at the cost of the Earl of DERBY.

Several biographical works of interest have lately appeared in London, and several which promise well are announced. There is an excellent life of MICHAEL ANGELO, (actually MICHEL AGNOLO,) by Dr. HARFORD, full of anecdotes of contemporary artists. A Life of ANDREW CROSSE, the gentleman who, in the course of electrical experiments, some 15 years ago, produced an insect out of copper and nitric acid, wholly unknown before:—this biography will be written by his widow. A Life of GEORGE STEPHENSON, the father of locomotive steam traveling; he died in 1848, aged 67, and was, perhaps, the most entirely self-taught man who ever won fame and fortune in England. In 1825, he was afraid that the people would not believe that his engine could run ten miles an hour. In 1845, he saw fifty miles an hour the ordinary express speed between London and Bristol. The *Cornwallis Papers*, with a memoir of their writer, Marquis CORNWALLIS, who surrendered to American arms in October, 1781, and afterwards, as Viceroy, put down TIPPO SAIB in India, and the Rebellion of '98 in Ireland. The third and fourth volumes of Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER's *Life and Opinions*. A Life of JOHN BANIM, the Irish novelist, and author of the play of *Damon and Pythias*, so often attributed to SHEIL, the orator.

The long promised Life of DANIEL O'CONNELL, by his daughter, is said to be so nearly completed that it may be expected in September. It will commence with an Autobiography, up to the passing of the Union in 1800, and will contain a diary, with extracts from his correspondence, and several poetical attempts—chiefly sentimental! The work will probably extend to four large octavo volumes, and will contain portraits and vignettes.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the Scotch publisher, who ran through the United States and Canada three years ago, has just brought out *American Slavery and Color*, which particularly refers to the Southern States, and also refers to the outrage on Mr. SUMNER, the Kansas-Nebraska affair, and the position and prospects of the Kansas question. He says that Slavery is greatly on the increase, and despairs of a remedy.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Americans in Europe—Tourists on the Move—Places of Fashionable Summer Resort—Rachel—Departure of the King of Bavaria—A new Explosive Ball—The sunken Ships at Sebastopol—Literary Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 11, 1857.

The period for the annual inundation of Americans into Paris has arrived. Like fair-weather birds, they only emigrate in the Spring. Compared to last year, the influx is more than doubled—but last year suffered from the reaction of the Exhibition. Soon these will be scattered over Europe—some sweltering through the scorching sun of Italy, to climb Vesuvius or the dome of St. Peter's; some trudging up the long steeps of the Alps; and others spending their thalers at the gambling hells of the Rhine. Already a considerable number of Americans have fixed themselves at Baden-Baden—that other Paris—for the Summer. But these are principally families who own cottages there. As each year revolves, the explorations of our countrymen extend. The visit to Egypt and Turkey, which only a few years ago was scarcely practicable, and undertaken but by few, is now so common that tourists are seeking new routes and new objects of curiosity. This year a good many will visit Russia and the Scandinavian States. The Russian Government, ashamed of the exposures of its absurd police regulations, made during last year by the travelers who were present at the Coronation, has relaxed its system, and a visit to that Empire is now possible without too great a disturbance of one's equanimity of temper. It would be too hazardous to pretend that bribes were not still as powerful in securing certain immunities from the Police as before, but the rigors of police inspection, and the delays of repeated examinations within the interior of the country, are very much modified. Spain, for a reason difficult to explain satisfactorily, remains untraveled and unsought for, by the tourist of modern days. After England, Spain presents the most historical interest to the American; but the American rushes off in preference to the monotonous lowlands and dykes of Holland, to the steppes of Russia, or the desert sands of Arabia. Out of many hundred voyagers whom one encounters every year in Paris, he scarcely marks one that has passed the Spanish frontier. It is a kind of fashion not to go to Spain.

With the return of Spring and fine weather, fashion deserts the asphaltines of the boulevards and the alleys of the Bois de Boulogne, for the Summer retreats of the Rhine, the Alps and the Pyrenees, and gives place to an incursion of nondescript tourists from the other States of Europe that is not difficult to recognise. The melancholy children of merry England form the principal part of this class of tourists. But such tourists! The real English, the traveled aristocracy of the British Isles, whom we encounter in the Winter saloons of Paris, take their flight from the French capital on the opening of Parliament, towards the month of March, for then the fashionable season begins in London; and they are soon replaced, in the streets at least, by a crowd of motley country merchants and Manchester and Birmingham industrials, that dislocate completely one's knowledge of natural history. The males are *coiffed* in pointed Scotch caps, with vests that resemble jackets, jackets that resemble vests, and pantaloons too short for legs that are too long; the females are easily distinguished in the street by a total absence of crinoline, by the flat bonnet and plume, by the pirogues which serve them for shoes, by their complexion of wax, eyes of porcelain, and freckles. This graceful variety of the Britannic species, are the terror of cheap restaurants at fixed prices, an Englishman never using the right to command "three plates at choice" but to order three consecutive beefsteaks! Even then they "eat and grumble," and some swallow afterwards the bowl of rinsing water, not forgetting to protest against the singularities of French habits!

The Summer English (and in this category must be ranked very many newly-arrived Americans) are parsimonious and suspicious to a point that destroys all the pleasure of their visit. I can conceive of nothing more offensive to good taste and good manners, than this constant and persistent depreciation of everything that is met: the blue sky is too blue, the river is too narrow, the gardens too large, the people dishonest, the merchants impostors, the servants thieves, and so on. This class cannot even find a word of praise for the admirable police system which protects them, and which they do not have to pay; it is too numerous and offends their eyes. They "jew" a poor man on the price of an apple, on a vague suspicion that they are being cheated, and they "jew" a cabman on *his fixed tariff*. They find nothing good nor nothing honest but in their own country; they leave with a bad impression of France, and what is worse, give France a bad impression of them.

Baden-Baden will be this year more than ever the terrestrial paradise of the borders of the Rhine. During the season a series of *fêtes* of a superior order will be given, and this Summer rendezvous of the fashionable world bids fair to rival Paris in the brilliancy of its saloons, and the quality of its operatic and theatrical representations. The American residents are mostly to be found in the Allée de Lichtenstein, where they occupy the finest villas of the place.

At the last ball at the Hotel de Ville, given in honor of the King of Bavaria, the public, or rather "the million" that garnished the approaches to the city palace, were the spectators of a singular circumstance in the onward and upward progress of crinoline. The husband and wife were almost in every carriage separated: the husband mounted on the box beside the coachman, the wife occupying alone the interior. But it was not this fact that excited the ridicule of the crowd; the hoops were so enormous and the dresses so precious, that their wearers could not sit down. So that when the doors were opened, the ladies were found standing up in the carriage, the body bent forward, the hands fastened to the cords, offering a side profile that resembled a jockey at the outcome of a race. It was hard work, for the queue of carriages was long and the halts frequent, so that they arrived with faces the color of a boiled lobster; but they were amply compensated for their perseverance by immaculate skirts and faithful hoops.

There is a good deal of amusement this year at the expense of the village of Nanterre, which for the first time for more than half a century, failed to crown its annual *rosière*. This village, situated near Paris, and renowned for its irreproachable butter and eggs and its more or less irreproachable young women, is in the habit of crowning every year that one of its maidens who has offered the most evidences of womanly virtues during the course of the year. The proximity of the place to Paris was the instigation of this commendable ceremony; it was found that an annual premium was the only salvation for the morality of the town. The Mayor usually selected the *rosière*: but this year there was competition; the *curé* of the village church presented a candidate, the daughter of one of his assistants, as the greatest model of virtue within the parish. The Mayor adhered to his own candidate, the *curé* to his, the village divided on the question, and to put a stop to the quarrel, it was decided that for this year no crowning should take place. The circumstance has been already proposed to the Palais Royal Theatre as the subject of a comic piece.

There is no question of Mademoiselle RACHEL returning to the stage, at least for the present. Her health continues to demand the greatest precaution. Neither is there a word of truth in the pretended conversion of the daughter of Israel—and Melpomene—to the Catholic faith, much less to the Protestant.

The King of Bavaria leaves Paris this evening to return to Munich. On Saturday evening a ball was given by the Emperor to his Bavarian Majesty at the Palace of St. Cloud. At this ball, to which the invitations were very limited, and confined to the diplomatic corps, the first dignitaries of the Empire, the spiritualist HUMB was invited! After that, Paris is ready to make its preparations for the comet of the 18th! There is very little doubt in the minds of the Parisians but that HUMB is a bold, but cunning impostor, and they do not understand the nature of the strange infatuation he has known how to inspire in the court circle.

The Emperor was asked the other day by a diplomat who is on the best of terms with his Majesty, how it was that he gave so much more personal attention to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, who was not a monarch and but lately an enemy, than to the King of Bavaria, who was a monarch and a friend to France? NAPOLEON replied: "Is there not more rejoicing in heaven over one sinner who repents and returns, than over the entry of the hundred elected?"

You have all read of JULES GERARD, the lion-killer, and of his wonderful encounters in the jungles of Africa. When GERARD came back to Paris the last time from his favorite amusement in Africa, he suggested to DEVISME, the well-known gunmaker of the Boulevard des Italiens, the idea of inventing a ball that would explode when it arrived in the animal's body. M. DEVISME went to work to realize this idea, the utility of which in the chase of lions, elephants and other wild beasts, is but too obvious, and it is pretended that he has perfectly succeeded. The new projectile is about the size of the Minié ball; its penetrating force is equal to the common ball. Arrived in the animal's body it explodes like a bomb, and, of course, causes the sudden death of the animal. If shot into the lungs of an elephant for example, the ball in exploding, disengages carbonic acid gas, and the animal, which from its size might otherwise survive for a short time, will suddenly fall asphyxiated. A few days ago a party of gentlemen accompanied M. DEVISME to a horse slaughter-house in the environs of the city. There the new projectile was tried on five horses who were standing tied to a fence waiting to be shot. They were each shot in the lungs, the ball exploded, and the animal fell dead. The experiment was completely satisfactory. Since then, M. DEVISME, to demonstrate the practicability of his new projectile as a substitute for the harpoon in the destruction of whales, has gone to Havre, not with the hope that a whale would present itself to be killed, but to try the experiment on an artificial whale that would respond in its resistance to a real one. The experiment was entirely successful, and those who witnessed it assert positively that the substitute for the harpoon is found. But if this ball will penetrate the blubber of the whale to a sufficient depth, its utility over the harpoon is so great that the use of that instrument must suddenly cease; for the harpoon is not only an uncertain but a dangerous instrument to those who use it, while the ball of M. DEVISME is both certain and safe. Making a due allowance for French exaggeration in the matter of inventions, there yet remains a hope that this invention is a serious and a practicable one.

A singular accident, more or less connected with crinoline, was observed a few days ago on the Boulevard. Two young women, elegantly dressed, with an abundance of the expansive material, were crossing the street in the most fashionable and crowded part of the Boulevard, when one of them was suddenly seen to be in a blaze of fire. The other girl ran to her assistance, and her clothes being light, the flames were communicated to her as well. A crowd hastily collected, and the flames were extinguished, but not till the first one had all her outside clothes and her bonnet burnt off her, and her skin slightly burnt. The second one only had her dress spoiled. How could such an accident have happened? The girls had been sitting at a restaurant taking their coffee. A lighted cigar, by some means, found its way under the lady's dress on the floor; the balloon-like form of her skirts and the confined air served the double purpose of restraining the flames and of preventing the fire from touching her person, until the movement of walking in the street renewed the air and caused the flames to break out suddenly, in the manner already described.

The death of young GERLEY in the Eldridge-street prison has served as a text for a series of criticisms on American humanity and American administration of affairs, which I am sure would not flatter you if you were to read them. They cannot understand how the management of a prison and the nourishment of the prisoners is left as a matter of speculation to the officer in charge, or how prisoners are placed absolutely at the mercy of one man, in a great measure irresponsible for his acts.

A Russian journal, speaking upon good authority, contradicts the report that the American Company had already raised several of the ships sunk at Sebastopol, and then details the division of operations in that work. The Americans are employed only to raise those vessels sunk by Prince MENSCHIKOFF, at the mouth of the Bay, to prevent the entry of the enemy's fleet, and they have not yet commenced operations. The Russians, on their part, are already at work on the raising of the vessels sunk higher up in the Bay, and especially those sunk on the north bank the day after the taking of the south side of the city by the Allied Army. In this operation they have already raised six or eight vessels.

The death of M. BRIFFAUT, who has been an occupant of one of the forty chairs of the French Academy since 1826, leaves two vacancies in that distinguished body of *savans*. He was the ninth occupant of the chair, his immediate predecessor, who was elected in 1787, being the Marquis of AGUESSEAU.

Last evening's *Presse* contains a long study on the character, the works, and the style of THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, from the pen of M. CHARLES DOLLFUS. This writer places THEODORE PARKER between CHANNING and EMERSON, and asserts that he belongs to that class of men who will one day reclaim the American people from the reproach, still too much merited, of materialism. The transcendental style of the Boston theologist has struck a vein of admiration in M. DOLLFUS, and his translations are so faithful to the original, that if the French reader will kindly accept these as evidences of American immaterialism, the country will be saved from the reproach that has long weighed it down.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, for June, contains a twenty-five page criticism on American literature, from the pen of M. ETIENNE. It is but the first article of a series, and this one is devoted to a preface on the general character of American literature, and to NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. The general appreciation of American literature is exceedingly interesting, and ought to be republished at home. The writer, like most French critics since the appearance of the works of EDGAR A. POE in France, and the marvellous tales of the spiritualists, seems impressed with the belief that all American literature must necessarily smell of the graveyard and of the supernatural. He admits, however, that our literature has a character of its own which has its charm, dark, gloomy and mathematical as it may be.

The June number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains a long article on "The History of Pain," in which the discovery of anæsthesia by WELLS, JACKSON and MORTON, is carefully, impartially and most amusingly described.

Amylène, the new anæsthetic agent discovered by Dr. SNOW, of London, lately received the honor of a discussion before the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris. VELPEAU, MALGAIGNE and other distinguished surgeons who had given the new agent a careful experimentation in their hospital practice, pronounced it inferior to chloroform, and the Academy voted its condemnation. Unfortunately for the Amylène, a case of death had just occurred from its use in the hands of the inventor, Dr. SNOW, and this circumstance, it may be imagined, did not contribute to its reputation as a practical agent.

The Ministry, in concert with the Faculty of Medicine, are about to establish the rule that all students of medicine in presenting themselves as such to the Faculty, must exhibit not only the diploma of a bachelor of sciences, already required, but also that of bachelor of letters.

MALAKOFF.

MORMONISM.

Movements of the Saints—They Will Celebrate the "Fourth"—Some Additional Facts.

The Mormons in the neighborhood of New-York are circulating in the most lively manner.

President CANNON has been preaching Mormonism during the past week, in the vicinity of Northfield and other points in Connecticut.

The "Saints" are invited to assemble on the Fourth of July at Norwalk, Conn., for a grand celebration, in which patriotism and Mormonism are to be mingled in equal proportions. President APPLEBY, the High Priest of the Eastern Conferences, is to deliver an oration, and a pilgrimage is to be made to Nauvoo Island, an ancient gathering place of the Saints in Norwalk Bay. They all go down there in a sloop.

Elder PETER HARROCKS has arrived in town from Salt Lake City, on his way to England, which he visits on a mission tour.

Elder CHRISTIAN HYER, a missionary appointed to labor among the Scandinavians in the States, has also arrived here from head-quarters. He has preached in Illinois and Wisconsin on the way. It was up-hill work.

Twenty-five Mormon missionaries, whose departure from Utah with hand-carts was noticed some time since, have all arrived at St. Louis, in the jolliest possible manner. The *Mormon* states "that they have brought a good portion of the spirit of Zion with them."

The Mormons threaten the Government through their organ this week, that it will be unsafe to try extreme measures upon the Saints in Utah.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

A communication from a "Gladdenite," one of the seceding Mormons, is published in the Washington *Star*. It gives some curious statements concerning the sins of the Mormons:

"Their object from the first has been to occupy and hold the whole Territory of Utah exclusively, making and executing their own laws and appointing their own officers of every kind, civil, judicial and military, so that everything shall be exclusively Mormon throughout the Territory. Hence not only their officers, but also their juries and witnesses being Mormons, they can carry out any measure they desire; and, therefore, any Gentile officer, whether Governor, Judge or Marshal, would have nothing to do but to be constantly on the alert for his own safety from the secret machinations of the famous Danite Band, who are sworn, on the peril of their lives, to do the bidding of their august leader, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

It need not be expected that BRIGHAM will oppose openly any force to the army sent there this Summer, or openly refuse to receive and obey (in the presence of the army) the newly appointed officers: for, in their organ in New-York City, they say as much. This same Mormon organ, noticing the suggestion that the Government shall offer protection to all Mormon seceders to enable them to return to the States, declares that they hail the matter with the greatest pleasure and gratitude, since it will save them the trouble of driving them out as they have always done, and declare they will still do. This illustrates the idea of free speech or a free press, which cannot exist among real Mormons save in name, notwithstanding all their pretensions to the contrary.

A few years since a small law and order party, openly professing true loyalty to the Federal Government and a purer religion, arose among them. They were termed, by the Brighamite Mormons, Gladdenites, all of whom (who were openly known) were mobbed, their lives threatened, and were, finally, forcibly compelled to leave the Territory. They are now in the States, waiting to return, when they can have the protection of the Government as good citizens. It appears, by late advices from that country, that this party have again attempted a demonstration, causing BRIGHAM considerable fears and trouble, and, also, their own expulsion from the Territory. They number, at this time, some two thousand. It seems that the weapons the Brighamites use against their enemies are slander, falsehood and the concealed dagger, which latter they appear to have handled pretty freely among the Gladdenites. When the Gladdenites can have the protection of the Government, as good citizens should have, they will, by fair means, oust BRIGHAM and his band from their strongholds. Indeed, this body of seceders is all the dependence of the Government for a foothold in Utah, and hence they should be encouraged to return and remain in the Territory; as their presence (to act as Jurors, witnesses and Territorial officers, as well as friends to to the newly-appointed Federal officers and the army,) would be very important at this time.

Of course, as now generally suggested by the press, the Government can do nothing with the Mormons as a religious body; but they can be dealt with as rioters and insurrectionists, and as criminals so far as their acts of murder, theft, perjury, counterfeiting money, &c., can be proved against them. Organized as they are in their fanaticism, BRIGHAM YOUNG and others of the leading Mormons are justly responsible, and ought to answer for the many horrible abominations of the past, and such as may be hereafter committed by his ignorant, miserable dupes. They are especially amenable to trial on the ringleaders of the late riotous proceedings and insurrectionary movements in breaking up the Federal courts and destroying their records, papers, &c., as stated by Judge DRUMMOND, and confirmed by the rest of the returned officers and others.

The course, then, for the new Governor to pursue would be, upon his entrance into the Territory to issue a proclamation to the effect that the presence of the troops in Utah is for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection, and for the protection of all good citizens of the United States; also to demand the arms of all the inhabitants of the Territory, until order and peace be perfectly established throughout that region. In case this demand be not complied with, then let warrants be issued against all offending and accused criminal parties, that justice may take its course, (and should resistance to the Governor's orders be offered, the remedy is at hand,) which course would, in the end, so expose the real character of certain interested individuals, that they would probably soon come to think that even Utah, their chosen earthly paradise, was too hot for them. So they would prefer some part unknown; and as they boast of a large church in the Sandwich Islands, perhaps they might go there. In that case, the United States would be rid of the hated presence of those who survived the halter and the penitentiary. If the course here suggested is taken, it would seem that Utah would soon no longer need the presence of the United States to preserve order, as well as to protect life and the sacred rights of citizenship. When the foul and now spreading ulcer is healed, she will be able to take care of herself, and her remaining inhabitants being good citizens, she will become an important and useful community in that far-off country. If a course contrary to this is pursued, the expedition to Utah will accomplish nothing; and consequently, another set of officers will return in everlasting disgrace."

The *Police Gazette* has a letter from Salt Lake, signed "One who was once a Mormon Elder," which says:

"But a short time ago I had an interview with LUCINDA STRATTON, a "spiritual" of HENRY C. KIMBALL. She formerly lived in Ohio, where herself and family were respected, loved and esteemed by all. But a Mormon preacher, or missionary, entered her once happy home, and taught his pernicious doctrines, which lured that peaceful family to this city. MR. STRATTON was murdered in one month after he reached here, because he cried out strongly against the plurality wife system. His wife died soon after, and then their only child was in the hands of this destroying band. Only fifteen years of age, yet beautiful and accomplished much beyond her years. But not long was she to enjoy the calm, innocent, retrospection. The tempter was there in almost every form, and the destroyer in one. That man is HEBER C. KIMBALL, whose white hair tells his years of crime to be over a half century. His harem is filled from the elite and educated of many once happy homes. *He has fifteen "spiritual" and forty-two illegitimate children?* Sisters have married the same man, and their offspring both call him father, and both sisters claim him as their husband.

We send you with this letter an ambrotype of a young female, who lived two years ago in the State of New-York, but was decoyed from home and friends to become a being of shame and crime. Her name we shall not disclose, as her family are enjoying the respect and esteem which is due them in that State. She has become a sort of queen in the harem of one JOHNSON, and seems to enjoy the life she leads regardless of the future. She has more iron firmness and determination when once aroused than any woman in Utah. A short time ago another brother became enamored of this fair but frail wanton woman, and while JOHNSON was absent to a settlement about sixty miles from the city, he went to JOHNSON's and tried to persuade his "spiritual" to leave her lord and go to live in his house where he had but five wives, while JOHNSON had about. But she promptly refused to go, and plainly told him not to come there again. Not from any such scruples, by any means; but she did not like him, and enjoyed herself with JOHNSON. But this brother would not give up the chase so easily; he went again, and BRIGHAM with him, to see her. The Prophet told her that it was the will of the Lord that she should be divorced from her former husband, and be "sealed" up to this brother; but she told the Head of the Church plainly that she would do no such thing, and that they might leave her house. This from a woman, and to the Prophet, who feels himself all-mighty and powerful, made him angry. He told the brother who had come with him to "take a kiss and then they would go." The other done as he was bid, or at least attempted to do so, when she flew at him like a wild cat, scratching him in the face and tearing his shirt bosom entirely off! The lover could make but a feeble show against this woman, and soon called to YOUNG to "take her off."

When he was released he presented a truly laughable sight. The "claret" was running profusely, and the prints of her nails were visible on every part of his lustful visage. YOUNG was so full of laughter at the sight that he was laughing as he passed our boarding house, while our whipped brother was by his side, with coat buttoned to the throat to hide the loss of shirt and collar.

As it has been my misfortune to have been a Mormon Elder, I am well acquainted with the heinous crimes of this infatuated people. I shall write its history of villainy, for in no other way can I do my duty to myself and the whole American people.

I should have left this priest-cursed land long ere this, but my repugnance to the spiritual-wife system has long since "marked" me as one who "shall never go from the hive" with the secrets I hold. To attempt a departure from the city would insure my certain imprisonment, and perhaps death.

The Crisis in our Shipping.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A leading article in your paper of 24th inst., took my attention. The crisis in shipping is likely to prove of growing importance to the public. My attention has leaned toward this subject for some time past, and I have thought, on reading your article, that I might place a few ideas in juxtaposition, as briefly as possible, at your service.

Ship-building had been for some years, until quite lately, a very flourishing business. The stimulus given to trade universally by the gold discoveries, and, subsequently, the employment afforded to a large amount of tonnage by the Eastern War, have caused investments in shipping to an extent that was altogether unwarranted.

The reaction, ever consequent upon inflated business, the release of one large fleet from the transport service of European Governments, the diversion of another from its accustomed route homeward from California, *viâ* China—these have contributed largely toward the existing depression.

But an over-supply of shipping for the ordinary wants of the carrying trade is only the natural result of the causes first stated, and would probably have been sooner felt and acknowledged but for the temporary relief afforded by the war above alluded to.

As it is, there are more ships in the world than the world has use for just now, and this would be the case at the present time, equally, whether the carrying service were performed entirely under canvas, entirely by steam, or in the mixed manner in which it is at present done.

Mainly apart from this present depression, however, which time would of itself alleviate, there are other elements of consideration bearing upon the prosperity of our mercantile marine that demand attention.

1. Steam has at length attained the point of perfection that enables it to compete fairly with the sailing ship, on some lines of passage at least, in the general freighting and passenger business.

2. Iron has been so successfully substituted for wood in the construction of hulls, that its preferability, more particularly for steamships, seems to be pretty well established, on English authority.

3. The irregularity and delay in receipt of shipments from Europe by sailing ships, during our last two severe Winters, has placed them unfavorably in contrast with European screw-steamers now running; and there is no reason to doubt that Great Britain, particularly, will exert, and is exerting, every effort to sustain and improve her position in this competition.

4. Great Britain will work in this contest with materials that are peculiarly her own—Iron, Coal, Capital, Mechanical Skill, and Cheap Labor—the sum of her resources is epitomised in the screw-steamer.

5. Dependent upon Great Britain chiefly for our supply of iron, and with a heavy import duty upon it, we certainly cannot hope to build iron hulls for ourselves for some time to come. Economy requires that the screw-propeller be used instead of paddle-wheels; and it is said that wooden hulls have been proved to be unfit for propulsion by the screw. Worst of all, our trans-oceanic steamers hitherto have not proved successful in competition with those of Great Britain.

No doubt we are now on the point of a crisis—"a new era in shipping." Europe will work with all the materials she can command, but we are not without our own resources.

It is not improbable that the ingenuity of our shipbuilders may devise means in the construction of wooden hulls to secure all the strength and solidity necessary to endure propulsion by the screw.

In the management and working of such hulls in service, it is more than probable that enterprise and promptitude would fully compensate for any deficiency in the structure, resulting from difference of material.

But it is quite certain that very great advantages may be secured by a more judicious combination of sail with steam-power than has yet been arrived at,—that perfection in the mould of hull has hardly yet been attained, so as to secure highest speed with greatest capacity, on a given length of keel,—and that there is a wide field yet open for improvement in the economical as well as mechanical arrangements of the steamship.

In the use of steam from the first on shipboard, the error seems to have been entertained that its introduction was incompatible with the use of canvas to any extent. The fact is, that for ordinary merchant-service, the wind, during two-thirds at least of every ship's passage, on the average, will drive her on a direct course at a good fair speed; and costing nothing in the supply, is certainly entitled to hold a place against any other motive power whatever.

Furnished with auxiliary steam-power (screw) and fore-and-aft rigged, a vessel would probably use her canvas five-sixths of her whole time at sea. There would be only about four points of the compass from which the wind could blow on any passage, that it would be unserviceable to her. Then it would be optional with her to work to windward under canvas, or steam head to wind, and, in calms she would have all the advantage of her steam-power.

Calms, however, are the exception; winds are the rule of the ocean. Over nineteen-twentieths of the navigable surface of the globe, the winds may be calculated upon to blow two days out of three, or thereabouts, upon the average, either from one or the other half of the compass; whilst over nearly one half of all the earth the trade-winds and monsoons blow.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant, G. T. M.

The Race on the New Empire Track, Albany, between Mr. Dalton's Horse, of Albany, and Mr. Sheehan's, of New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

A lovely day, a new race course to be inaugurated, and two well-matched horses to contest for the neat little sum of $1,000, all combined to draw a large crowd at the race yesterday. The horses were the heroes of the hundred-mile trot last Spring, from Albany to Whitesboro', and although they bear the classical appellations of *Broker* and *Doctor*, are better known, the former as the Sheehan or New-York horse, the latter as the Dalton or Albany animal; you will remember that the former, after many stoppages on the part of both horses, won the hundred-mile race by a very few minutes, and their relative speed has been a subject of much dispute, to settle which the present twenty-mile match was made. Let me first describe the course.

Upon the largest of the many islands that cover the Hudson near its westerly bank, between Troy and Albany, is located the Empire Race Course, the property of WM. P. PAFF, Esq., the only track in the Union owned by a private individual. It is level as a floor, and a good square mile in circumference. In the centre is a large and commodious stable, and contiguous thereto a building where the alcoholic wants of sporting humanity are attended to. The legitimate entrance to the island is across a long floating bridge, almost equal to that of JULIUS CÆSAR's, but many come on from boats. I grieve to say most of those crossed the Hudson from Rensselaer County, *walking down from Troy on the track of the Hudson River Railroad.* The admission to the Course was one dollar for every member of the human race. This was universally conceded to be too much, and, although Mr. PAFF should have a benefit for his enterprise in laying out the track, and to repay him for the damage caused by the freshet, (the latter was about twenty feet under water, and the former carried away,) yet in future races it will prevent large numbers from attending, and on the present occasion many took a great deal of trouble to go by boat who would cheerfully have paid fifty cents. But when the crowd got on the island all were pleased with the track. Although not posted up in sporting matters, I prophesy a long career for the "Empire Course."

No public event ever yet came off at the precise hour it was set down for, and the crowd just began to get impatient when the judges, Messrs. SMITH, WATERMAN, ELIJAH SIMMONS, GIL CRANE and C. B. DENTER assumed their places in a sort of lighthouse, and the horses made a good start for their twenty-mile goal. First came the Sheehan horse, with a light yellow trotting buggy, and close at his heels the Dalton, with a buggy whose wheels were somewhat darker, and away they went. And thus it was for seventeen long miles, light yellow and dark, one right behind the other, sometimes a very little further off than at others, but always the same position, until it seemed that they were to continue so. By no means! "The Dalton's caught him!" "Passed him!" "He's ahead!" "Hurrah!" Sure enough, on the eighteenth mile the positions were reversed, and on the nineteenth, in spite of many brushes and skirmishes, the Dalton preserved his lead as they came around. Now came the tug of war. Everybody stood up as high as nature would permit him. "Dalton's ahead!" "Sheehan's run passed him!" "Dalton ahead again!" "Sheehan's run by!" until the light yellow wheels came in ahead, and Mr. SHEEHAN exultingly drove back, while DALTON more sensibly put his jaded animal into the stable. Then all was uncertainty, whether it was fair, a sort of question of constitutionality, and the judges, somewhat more prompt than their brethren in the Court of Appeals, decided that it was not fair on Mr. SHEEHAN's part to run during the last mile, and that Mr. DALTON, though in some four lengths behind his competitor, should yet win the money; and this American *Black Bonny* had the credit of going twenty miles without being touched by the whip, and of only breaking once. The time, as you know, was 1 h., 12 min., 54 sec.

A grand rush was made for home forthwith. Alas for the vanity of human expectations! "*Sæpius decernens Averni, sed rarissime gaudens.*" The fleeting bridge was broken. It seems that while we were disporting ourselves and looking at the race, the crowd on the main land changed the bridge on account instead of the bridge charging them one dollar. The rappers and ushers in the employ of the proprietor vanished, and the consequence was a general disruption of the elements of the bridge, and their floating to New-York. Until they were replaced we had to wait. Fortunately there was plenty of material for conversation, and beer was paid, &c., during the interval, but at last we were off. Some went straight home, some to the numerous hotels which line the Troy and Albany road, and some one set fire to the barn near the toll-gate, which made a bright light and sent the crowd in search of some new excitement.

A crowd will have some amusement; generally they prefer those upon which the law frowns. Sweat—so called on account of the effect produced upon its votaries—was indulged in. King Alcohol sent potent monarch—had his subjects, but not on the Island; I did not see a single drunken man on the course. One individual with a red trotting wagon, insisted on keeping up with the race, until put off by the police. Several fights ensued during the afternoon, besides the battle of the bridge, which was quite a serious affair, and produced several bloody countenances, besides submerging every one engaged in it, by the bridge sinking some distance under

bravery were rather more tumultuous than those of assault and battery, which generally occupy more than half of the calendar.

Thomas Webb was a very decent looking laboring man in overalls. He is stale a barrel, June 22, from James Cogle, No. 39 West Broadway. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what have you to say? *Prisoner*—I took it, but I did not know exactly what I was doing; I had been drinking at the time. *Judge*—He don't look like a thief, and this is his first offence. We shall look like a thief, and this is his first offence. We shall him guilty and suspend sentence. The property was worth only a dollar.

Mary Ann Wilson (colored) appeared with her face badly cut to testify that Margaret Allen (also darkskinned acquaintance) had committed an assault upon and cut poor plaintiff's head with a shovel. The occurrence took place in a rear of Worth street and Mission place, June 22. *Judge Osborne*—She's a bad wench; I know her. We find you guilty, Margaret, and send you to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Martin Delany, a boy about 18 years old, stole a pair of pantaloons worth $3, from Samuel S. Raman, June 24, at No. 324 Greenwich-street. Judge Osborne told he was an old offender, and it was well known in that neighborhood that he obtained his living by thieving. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

John Wagner, a Swedish sailor, was charged with stealing a table-cover worth 75 cents from Peter McGlinsky, No. 39 Baxter-street, June 22. The evidence showed that the prisoner was "kind o' skylarking" when he took the cloth and had no intention of stealing it. The Judge asked the prisoner if he had any statement to make, but he could not speak English. The complainant acknowledged that he had promised to let him off if he'd pay 75 cents. *Judge*—I'm satisfied this is a trick played on this man, who is a stranger here. We acquit him. *Complainant*—And can't I recover the value of my table-cloth, Sir? *Judge*—No, Sir, not from us.

Patrick Duffy pleaded guilty to stealing curtains from Francis Fitzsimmons, No. 6 Astor place, April 15. They were found in his pocket, though how he managed to wear them is a problem. He was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Thomas Webb, James Henry Webb, and Henry Walker, all boys, and one (Walker) a negro, were charged with stealing some plumber's tools and other articles from Thomas Cochrane, Ninth-avenue, corner of Fortieth street, June 22. A police officer testified that he caught them with the articles in their possession. The mother of the two white boys pleaded for their discharge. *Judge*—Did you not yourself acknowledge to me yesterday that they are both addicted to stealing? *Mother*—Yes, but the little boy is so young. *Judge*—We find the two big boys guilty, and sentence them to the Penitentiary for 6 months. As the mother left the table boy ran home with his mother; James, the youngest, was very small, and looked as if he was naturally incapable of better things.

Gilbert Demarest, also a boy, was accused of maliciously mischief, in damaging the property of Margaret G. Head to the extent of $100. He pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor only wanted him to be deterred from committing the offence again. *Judge*—Well, he pleads not guilty. (To prisoner)—If you're guilty, you had better say so, and save the trouble of examining witnesses. *Counsel*—You had better plead guilty, my son—you know you did it, and were caught at it several times. Did not you do it? *Prisoner*—(with hesitation)—Well, I did some of it. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended, with the assurance, that if he did not behave in future he would be punished.

Owen McGee committed an assault and battery on officer Matthew H. O'Connor, who caught him stealing vegetables, and tried to arrest him, June 24. *Judge Osborne*—He ought to have been tried for petit larceny, too. He has been here before. If recognize him. We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Ann Brown, a young woman dressed in weeds, bonneted and hooped and with straw-colored ribbons in her hat, had stolen a clock, worth $5, from Julius G. Jaccard, No. 55 Sixth-avenue, June 22. The "weeds" her only appearance before this tribunal. It seems another woman, her accomplice, went into the store and was seen to put the clock under her cloak. When she went out she let it drop on the sidewalk, and the prisoner picked it up, put it under her cloak, and was walking off when she was arrested. *Judge Osborne*—What have you to say for yourself? *Prisoner*—A woman dropped the clock under my feet, and I had just picked it up when they came up and charged me with stealing it. *Judge*—You've been here so often before, Mary Ann, that we find it necessary to punish you to the full extent. Penitentiary for six months.

George Stebbins and Edward Ransen, boys, stole from Anthony Swoboret one lead pattern, and pleaded guilty. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

Louis Winter took some cabinet-maker's tools, belonging to Herman Zettel, No. 51 Hudson-street, May 29, intending, he said, "to set up business for himself." "It's a poor way to commence business, my friend," said Judge Osborne. His counsel pleaded that he had never committed a crime before. *Judge Osborne*—He's been in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Sentence, Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Berry pleaded guilty to stealing some silver coins from his step dyer, Lyman Andrews, No. 12 Carmine street. June 24. He was remanded, that further inquiries might be made about his character, with a view to mitigate his punishment.

George Davis was charged by Abram Levy with assault and battery, in that, he said, "he took him by the arm and used horrible language." *Judge Osborne*—We don't try prisoners for using bad language. The prisoner said he "had an argument" with the prosecutor about the school question, and the latter used as bad language as he did. He was found guilty, and ordered to go the Jefferson Market Police Court and be bound over to keep the peace.

William C. Vanderx recently became a Washington Market cartman. It is a custom with the cartmen down there to make each new comer treat the crowd. Accordingly, June 18, Ambrose Horton and other cartmen came to Vandorn and told him he must treat. He wouldn't do it, and they undertook to "put him under the board," and hold him till he promised compliance with their request. Horton pushed his hat over his eyes with a view to this object, when Vandorn called him "a son of a b—h." Horton hereupon struck him and broke his nose, for which assault Vandorn appeared to prosecute him. The friends of both were examined, and the prisoner was fined $10. Chauncy Schaffer, Esq., (for the prosecutor,) said, on hearing the sentence, "I advise my client to carry a revolver hereafter."

James Smith, June 22, stole a bag of beans from the grocery of Wm. H. Drayton. *Judge*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—A boy came and told me he'd give me a shilling to carry this bag to Broadway. *Judge*, (ironically)—Guilty—Penitentiary, four months.

John Greene (colored) hit little John Boniface with a stone, No. 103 Thompson street. The complainant's father only wanted the prisoner bound over not to hit his boy again. Greene's employer said he was a quiet, peaceable man. *Judge Osborne*—Will you go bail for his good behavior? Employer wouldn't do that, but promised to see that he behaved himself, and sentence was suspended.

Catharine Colby was charged with stealing $20 in bank bills from Margaret Kenny. The Judge said there was not sufficient evidence to bring it home to her,—so she took herself home.

Henry Force, charged with assaulting John Kane of the First Ward Police, was permitted to go, the officer not appearing.

In the case of Charles Morrison, (a well-known silk thief, said the Judge,) charged with stealing a coat from Daniel Lynch, no officer was a principal witness. The Clerk called him and he did not appear. *Judge Osborne*—No officer to call an officer, I'll make complaint against every one of them. Remand the prisoner till Saturday.

Rachel Ingraham was charged with stealing wearing apparel worth $3 from Andrew Fryer, June 19. He did not appear and she was discharged.

John Murray, charged with assault and battery on James Hearne, June 22, Matthew Monahan, charged with assault and battery on Winifred Monahan June 7, Peter Quinn, charged with stealing a coat from Martin Finch June 20, and John Williams, charged with stealing a bag of peas from Dennis Sullivan, were all discharged, the complainants not appearing.

James H. Adsets, charged with stealing from John Hazlett, was remanded for the same reason to Saturday.

William Carroll pleaded guilty to assaulting Hugh McGowan, June 14. The complainant wanted to let him off and sentence was suspended.

George Schmidt made a similar charge against Thomas Delany. *Judge Osborne* (to prosecutor)—Want to let this man go? *Prosecutor*—I Dutch—not understand. *Judge*—Well, it don't amount to much. Let him go. (Aside.)—The Court is good-natured today.

John Finnegan had kicked Peter O'Reilly, a Twentieth Ward Policeman, June 21. The officer did not appear, and John was discharged.

Emma Crocker was complained of by James Ryan, (who sells liquor in the first story of the House No. 8 Rector-street, the basement of which she occupies,) for keeping a disorderly house. It appeared to be a nuisance to him only and not to the public. She was acquitted.

Susan McCarroll on St. Patrick's day in the afternoon, going into the house No. 93 Elm-street, which her mistress and George Schuckhardt and family conjointly occupy, was asked by the wife of the latter what she was doing there. She answered "none of your business," whereupon George struck and kicked her on the leg and body. It appeared that she had drank a little that morning, but she vowed she was never drunk in her life. Her employer (an Irish citizen) gave her an excellent character, and said there was no one present at the assault as Neither man nor mortal" but George, his wife, and Susan. Counsel questioned Susan closely about her fondness for "the creature." The Judge thought that however she might have a right to liquor, he (the prisoner) had no right to lick her. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

James Welsh, charged with assault and battery on Margaret Reagey June 21, was discharged, no witness appearing, and the Court adjourned.

Crop Prospect.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 24.

The weather, during the past week, has been unusually cool for midsummer, and a large quantity of rain has fallen at intervals. With the exception of corn, the growing crops are doing well, and the promise of an abundant harvest is good. Corn is backward, and owing to the wet state of the ground cannot be worked, so that it cannot be called in a favorable position, and the weather during the coming two months must be of a most favorable character to make a full crop. Wheat is doing well, and in the vicinity of this city is now in bloom. The wheat harvest will be three weeks in or than usual. A subscriber writing from Texas says the crop in that State will be a very large one, but the harvesting will not commence before the middle of July.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Receipts limited and largely. Pearls, $6 06¼@6 06¾; Pots, $5 93¾@6, per 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—*50 bbl. American Yellow were sold at 30c. ₩ lb.*

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at our quotations. Patent Sperm, 23c.; Plain do., do.; Stearic, 20c.@21c.; Adamantine, 15c.@16c.; ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Is in fair request and steady, chiefly by speculators, at strengthening prices. Other kinds appear quiet, yet firm: Java, 12¾c.@13c.; Laguayra, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Costa Rica, 12¾c. @13c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is still in request, and is on the advance, middling Uplands, 14½c.@14¾c.; do. Gulfs, at 14¾c.@14¾c.; and other kinds at proportionate prices. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in rather light supply and are quiet, yet quoted firm. Mackerel and herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in fair demand at irregular rates during the early part of the day, but it closed heavily and languidly. Sales, 9,000 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 40@$5 50
Straight State	5 55@5 60
Extra State	5 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	5 55@5 65
Common to Good Ohio	5 80@ 6 60
Fancy Miscellaneous Ohio	6 65@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 6 90
Extra Ohio	6 95@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Michigan	7 70@10 50

Canadian is in moderate request. Sales have been reported of about 600 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 for superfine to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern continues in pretty good request, at full prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $5 50@$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $5 25@$5 40 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active and steady, sales 17,000 bushels, including prime Canadian White at $1 34; Western White at $1 30; and fair Western Red, cost, at $1 25 ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal, at $1 16@$1 18 ₩ bushel. Oats are moderately dealt in and are steady at 60c. for Western; 62c.@63c. for State; 65c.@66c. for Canadian; 63½@66c. for Jersey; 67c. for Pennsylvania, and 66c.@68c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily and languidly. Sales 94,000 bushels, at 85c.@87c. for unsound and inferior; 88c.@91c. for mixed; 91c.@93c. for sound; and 92c.@95c. for White, ₩ bushel. The Hudson River barges brought down 1,400 bbls. of Flour, 11,000 bush. of Wheat, and 3,140 bush. of Corn, the past 24 hours.

HAY—There were 900 bales River disposed of at 65c. @75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crop brought 16c.@19c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Is in slack request, and is tending downwards.

LEAD—Appears quiet at old quotations; Foreign, $6 37½@$6 60; Galena, $7 12½@$7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

LUMP—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited at drooping rates. Porto Rico, 30c.@37½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@34½c.; New-Orleans, in bls., 70c.@80c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply and fair request at steady prices. Tar and Turpentine appear about the same as previously represented.

OILS—The market is generally quiet, yet quotations exhibit no important change

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled—sales having transpired of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 65 for Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Towards the close, holders generally claimed our highest figures for even large parcels. Cut Meats are in slack demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 8¾c. @10c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,000 bbls and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 370 bbls., at $12 75 for Country Prime; $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $18@$21 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $23@$24 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c.@17c. for new Ohio; 18c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in good demand at full rates—$4 37½ @$4 87½ for ordinary to prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Small sales of Castile were reported at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The market is tame; prices are nominal. Sales have been reported within a day or two, of 325 hhds Cuba, &c., in sundry lots, at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Most buyers refuse to pay asking rates.

TALLOW—Sales of 18,000 lbs. Prime were reported at former figures.

TOBACCO—Blacks are in lively demand, while Greens are moderately inquired for at full and buoyant prices. The available supplies are less extensive, and holders do not appear eager to sell at even prevailing rates.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prices, in lots, at 30c.@31c., mainly at 31c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3d @5-16 ₩ bale; Flour 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 2d @4½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 60s. ₩ tierce; Resin, 2s 6d @2s 9d ₩ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 5s.@12s. 6d. ₩ ton. Southern ports, proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. J. L. Hatch may be expected to preach in the Church of All Souls, Dr. Bellows', TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subjects: A. M. *The Scriptural and only possible grounds of efficient Christian Union*—sustained by the teachings and example of Wesley and Channing. P. M. *The instructions of Scripture concerning Social Amusements, Mirth and Merriment, Feasting, Wine-drinking, &c.*—sustained by quotations from Luther, Calvin, Cotton, Chalmers, Heber, Channing, Dewey, Park, Beecher, and others.

☞ **Protestantism vs. Romanism.**—Rev. P. J. Golden, formerly a Roman Catholic, will, (D. V.) by special request, repeat his lecture on *Protestant Salvation*, in the Murray Hill Mission Hall, No. 695 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Roman Catholics are particularly requested to attend.

☞ **"Memorial Church."**—Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Rector of the Church of the Annunciation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley Place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th-avs. Services 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker** will continue his Discourses on *The Immortality of the Soul*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn. Preaching Morning and Afternoon as usual. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. A. St. John Chambre, of Newark, N. J.**, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the Church of Restoration, Monroe Place, Brooklyn, and the Rev. J. F. Walker, of Vermont, will preach at the same place every SUNDAY during the month of July.

☞ **Church of the Covenanters, Brooklyn.**—Rev. I. R. W. Sloane, of New-York City, will preach during the day, SABBATH, June 28, in the Church of the Covenanters, (Reformed Presbyterian,) corner Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn. The Public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Brooklyn United Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. A. C. Junkin will preach SABBATH, June 28, at Classic Hall, Washington st., near Concord, nearly opposite Brooklyn Institute. Services 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

☞ **Rev. H. Gallaudet**, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 28. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church**, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-av., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. David J. Patterson, at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

☞ **The Shepherd of Israel** will proclaim the glorious truths of the dispensation of the fulness of times TO-MORROW, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Subject—*Joshua, the High Priest as a type fulfilled at this day.* (Zech., chap. 3.)

☞ **John St. First Methodist E. Church**, John street. Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by Rev. Charles R. Harris, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock; in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. E. L. James. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **A Discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Knox**, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Dutch Church on Lafayette-place, on the occasion of the death of the late Dr. John Neilson. Service to commence 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. J. Bryant Smith will preach TO-MORROW** (Sunday) in the Park Congregational Church, corner of De Kalb and Carlton ave., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., and 8½ P. M.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. J. Holdich; EVENING, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. D. Wise.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh**, former pastor of the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, (23d-st.,) will preach in that church TO-MORNING MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching in the Northwest Presbyterian Church**, 20th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and at 8 and 7½ P. M., Sermon in the AFTERNOON by Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach TO-MORROW at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Mission**, Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn. Preaching to-morrow, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., and love feast at 3 o'clock P. M

☞ **Confirmation**—Rt. Rev. D. Potter will hold a Confirmation in the Church of the Redeemer, 35th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst. Divine service commencing at 4½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. James Prentiss** will preach in the Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., SABBATH next, 28th, at 10½ A. M., 8½ and 8 P. M. Subject of the evening sermon—*Confession of Christ.*

☞ **Rev. Wm. P. Corbett**, having returned from the West, will preach in the M. E. Church, Cherry-st., TO-MORROW, MORNING and EVENING.

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At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses.
For sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

No. 301 GRAND-STREET.

On Monday, June 29, we shall offer a lot of fine French Printed Brilliants, at 12½ cents per yard, cheap at 25 cents.
CHARLES BEARD & CO.

BAREGE ROBES
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A full assortment of the newest styles and best quality always in our store, not equalled in the United States, and at the lowest price, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

600 FRENCH CORSETS, 21 SIZES, ALSO bodices, will be opened on Monday. Ladies desiring a real French corset, at a reasonable price, can now be suited. Corsets that do not suit may be exchanged. Dealers supplied. THOMAS TATE,
Canal, corner Greene-st.

301 GRAND-STREET—ON MONDAY, JUNE 29th, we shall offer still greater inducements in Spring and Summer silks. A large lot of 50c. silks will be reduced to 4s. 6d. Also at 50 silks reduced to *one dollar.*
CHARLES BEARD & CO.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India goods, wholesale and retail. Full assortments can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S Indian Store, No. 363 Broadway, N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work. &c

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

SEE THE PRICES AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE—No. 334 Broadway, near Spring-st.:

A housekeeping outfit for	$10 00
A handsome japanned bird cage	1 00
Mexican grass hammock	1 00
Two-gallon water cooler	2 50
Three-quart five minute ice cream freezer	3 00
A refrigerator for	3 75
A Devonshire sawing chair, with cushion	3 75
Gas cooking stove for	75
Set fine oval tea trays, 4 pieces	5 50
Set ivory table cutlery, 37 pieces, balance handles	11 00

A great variety of seasonable goods at equally low rates for sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
No. 334 Broadway, near Spring-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, and a specimen of handwriting, return to any person a delineation of their character, with a description of their pecuniary prospects, and future life; give advice in love affairs, law suits, journeys, &c.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

☞ D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or THE CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No news from the Court of Appeals, nor any promise of the time when there will be any news. If we do not get the decision next week, the probabilities are that we shall have to wait until after the 4th of July, before we can know what is to be the fate of the Metropolitan Police.

We are happy to learn that the health of General WOOL has greatly improved. A letter from Troy, dated last evening, says: "the General is now entirely out of danger. The crisis of his disease arrived on Tuesday morning, at which time Dr. MCNAUGHTON, of Albany, and Dr. WATKYNS, Mayor of this city, were called in to counsel and advise with the General's regular physician, Dr. THORN, who had been attending him alone since the Sunday previous. During the whole of Tuesday the General's life hung in the balance of uncertainty, but towards evening he improved, and was then out of immediate danger. Since that time there has been no relapse, and he has been gradually getting better, and even yesterday a return of the disease was considered almost out of the question. This morning he was sitting up in a chair. His recovery has been almost as sudden as his illness."

The Mormons in this vicinity are making preparations for having a "great time" on the Fourth of July, at Norwalk, Conn. An oration is to be delivered by President APPLEBY, the High Priest of the Eastern Conferences, and other ceremonies will take place. In the meantime, we publish on our second page, this morning, two letters—one from a "Gladdenite," giving some very interesting statements respecting the aims of the Mormons in Utah, and the other from a man formerly a Mormon Elder, detailing some of the disgusting atrocities which are of every-day occurrence at Salt Lake City, and in the Territory of which it is the capital. They are both well worthy the attention of the reader.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention met at *Milledgeville*, on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and denouncing Governor WALKER's policy in Kansas. Much difficulty was experienced in selecting a candidate for Governor—twenty-one unsuccessful ballotings having been had. At last, on the twenty-second ballot, one of the candidates having withdrawn, Mr. LUMPKIN received 179 votes, and Mr. LAMAR 174, and a Committee of Conference was appointed to devise means to heal differences.

A stir has been made in Norfolk, Va., by the discovery of defalcations to a large amount by the Teller, PARNELL, of the Farmers' Bank in that city. It appears that PARNELL has for years carried on a series of robberies of the Bank, and when detection became imminent, attempted, as is alleged, to take the lives of the officers, by mingling arsenic with the beverage used at their usual morning lunch. A warrant was issued for the arrest of PARNELL, but he has fled to parts unknown.

At the Dutchess County Circuit, ABRAHAM COLE, indicted for the murder of CHARLES SALPAUGH and AARON COLE, at Sleep Rock, pleaded not guilty, and the case went over to September Circuit, the Court refusing to admit him to bail.

A Post-Office clerk, named COWLAN, at Portsmouth, Va., has been detected in robbing the mail-bags in the office. He acknowledged the theft of $1,800.

The City Inspector increased his street-cleaning force yesterday to some 1,000 men. They are working in all the Wards but the Seventeenth, which still lacks a dumping place, but boats are to be procured soon for its rubbish. The intention is to go through the Wards regularly, not to commence at the dirtiest spots first. Where double forces are engaged the system has been adopted of starting each gang simultaneously on parallel streets, a block apart. This has stirred up an old-fashioned country emulation among the men, which is telling well, besides that it keeps them directly under the eye of the Inspector. Dirt carts continue scarce, and that is why a larger force is not employed. The prospect is, however, that the streets will be comparatively respectable by the 4th of July.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the Street Commissioner's case was continued before Judge PEABODY. Mr. FIELD opened the case for Mr. CONOVER, and Mr. BOSTWICK for Mr. DEVELIN. The substance of their arguments on the legal questions were embraced in their points, published in The TIMES on the 24th and 25th inst. The room was crowded, and the interest does not much abate yet. The Court adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock, when Mr. BRADY will speak.

The Eucleian Society of the New-York University held their anniversary meeting last night. BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, Esq., delivered the address, and speeches were made by the graduate and under-graduate members.

The measure-worms on the trees of the Park, and in the streets, are becoming more troublesome since the rainy weather is over. In another column some timely suggestions on this subject are presented.

The Summer, yesterday, was fairly inaugurated by the hottest day of the year. The thermometer was above 80°, and umbrellas and sunshades were numerous in the streets. There has not yet been indications of a pestilence.

Four of the old Police of the Second Ward went over yesterday to the Metropolitan Commissioners, and as many more from the same Ward are expected to do the same to-day.

EMIGRANTS FROM AFRICA.—The most remarkable instance we have lately seen of the performance or that not very difficult operation, commonly called "whipping the devil round the stump," is afforded by the Charleston *Mercury*, in an article on "Emigration from Africa." The *Mercury* has the grace to admit that reopening the Slave-trade with Africa is not advisable, on account of its being illegal; but then it thinks the law against the importation of slaves may be very easily avoided, and we must admit that, though the plan proposed by the *Mercury* is just the reverse of chivalric or honorable, it would be strictly feasible provided no one should interfere to prevent it. The *Mercury* supposes that:

"Emigrants from Africa may just as legitimately be brought into the United States as emigrants from Germany or Ireland. Nor will the circumstance of an agreement being previously made for employment and wages at all affect the legality of the importation. Hundreds, thousands are being imported daily from Europe, under agreements with the manufacturers of New England, to carry on their factories. If the Government of the United States shall, therefore, determine that the importation of negroes from the African coast, by England and France, as emigrants into the West India Islands, is not the African Slave Trade, then the whole trade of bringing negroes from Africa is also open to the Southern States."

Very ingeniously stated, beyond a cavil. There is certainly no law, that we are aware of, to prevent Africans from hiring themselves out to do a certain piece of work, and then coming over here to fulfill their contracts. But this is not exactly what the *Mercury* aims at; it is, in fact, as might be supposed, nothing short African slavery that it would convert the emigrants into the moment they touch our soil. Here is a new interpretation of the principle of State sovereignty:

"What becomes of the negroes after they are imported into a State will be an affair of the State. The general Government can have nothing to do with it. The enforcement of any contract for wages will be entirely within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the States. And if public opinion, or the real understanding of the emigrants, establishes practically that they shall be slaves, there is no redress by any other authority than that of the States in which they are located."

British Military Reform.

The subject of military education is just now exciting a great deal of discussion in England, and though, to a foreigner who casts a careless glance over the newspapers, it may seem simply and purely a question of momentary and of professional interest, it nevertheless possesses an importance not only far greater than the name indicates, but far greater than many of those who handle it even dream of. It involves not merely the manner in which officers shall be trained for the army, but the selection of the class from which they shall be drawn. The army is one of the last strongholds of the *aristocracy, and in defending their right to* lead it against the attacks of military reformers *they defend themselves against the remorseless* onslaughts of an insatiate democracy. Ever since the commencement of the present century the pace with which England has been traveling in our track, if not rapid, has *been at least steady. The Reform bill*, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the abolition of the Stamp duty, the adoption of the principle of competitive examinations for the civil service, the rapid rise of commercial men, or scions of great commercial houses into positions of political eminence, have all been absolute triumphs of the principle of equality which lies so broadly at the base of all great political changes in our day. The Crimean war inaugurated on the part of the popular party a sort of general supervision of the military operations through the medium of the press; an inroad upon aristocratic privileges, the importance of which can only be estimated by those who remember that the feeling is still strong in England amongst the "territorial interest," which died out in France with the Revolution, that war is a game at which only "gentlemen" should play, and which only monarchs should criticise. The cry which was raised by the disasters which marked the Winter campaign of 1854–5, for the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions, means in reality not simply—"give us better officers," but give us officers of a different class. Strange as the assertion may seem to those who fancy, and there are many such in this country as well as on the Continent, that an English military commission can be bought and sold in the market like bank stock or a government annuity, the great evil of the present mode of officering the English army lies not so much in the sale of appointments, as in the manner of selecting those who may buy them. The country is not seriously injured by the regulation that any man who enters the army must have £500 to £1,000 sterling at command, but it is seriously injured by the fact that no man, rich or poor, can obtain a commission without being able to bring special influence to bear on the authorities at the War Office. The field of choice is not so very much narrowed by confining it to men of means, as to seriously interfere with the public service. The finest army in the world might be well officered without going in search of cadets below that class of English society which keeps a brougham and two footmen.

It may be necessary to explain, for the information of many of our readers, that commissions are not sold in market overt. The process is this: When an officer wants to retire from the service he communicates his intention to all the officers of the regiment below him in rank, and learns from them whether they are prepared to compensate him for doing so. As promotion in any other way is uncommonly slow, they nearly always are ready to make it worth his while to take his departure. Now there is a price fixed by the War office for each Commission, and the regulations allow no officer to receive anything above that sum. But as is usual in such cases in civil as well as military life, the regulation is broken through, and each regiment has a price of its own attached to each rank, over and above the regulation price. Thus when a captain wants to leave the service—suppose his Commission to be worth legally £1,000—the subalterns of his company club, and make it up to £1,500 for him, and each rises one step, having each contributed in proportion to his rank. So far, and saving individual cases of hardship in which some unlucky wight, being unable to contribute his quota, is left behind in the general rise, the system is not very much worse than promotion by seniority which prevails in our own service. The outgoing officer simply receives back from the regiment the sum which he spent in getting into it. It is in supplying the place left vacant at the bottom of the ladder, that the real virus of the abuse shows itself. This part of the proceeding is entirely in the hands of the Secretary at War. He has on his list some hundreds, in time of war generally some thousands of names of candidates for Commissions, all of them ready and willing to pay the prescribed sum for a Commission, either in the cavalry or infantry. So far the Manchester *Cotton Spinner* and the *Devonshire Squire* are on a footing of perfect equality. If money were all that was necessary, a Howard or a Percy would have no advantage over a Buggins or a Muggins. But in making the selection of names to fill vacancies far from being guided either by merit or money, the authorities are invariably and notoriously guided solely by the amount of influence, whether territorial, or political, or domestic, which can be brought to bear on them. A sprig of nobility is consequently sure of a Commission in a few months; a man of small connections can "get his name down" without any difficulty, but he may feel pretty sure it will stay down full long enough. It is only the favored few who are allowed to buy.

The reform for which the public are clamorous has been for some time in operation in the artillery and engineers, as in these corps preliminary instruction is absolutely necessary. Its application to the other arms of the service, and particularly to the staff, is imperiously demanded, and the demand resisted with all the tenacity of which time, tradition, prestige and *esprit de corps* can lend to an old abuse. The popular party ask for military schools open to all classes on examination, and for the bestowal of branch commissions upon the most meritorious students, degrees of merit to be ascertained, also, by examination. A test of this sort would, undoubtedly, cause the transfer of the army, within a very few years, into the hands of a totally different class of officers,—men of less means and less polish, but of equal courage and greater skill. It would, no doubt, be followed ere long by promotion on a limited scale from the ranks, and the infusion into the whole service of a democratic spirit. The effect of the change upon the mass of the people would be immense. The wider the field opened to merit the more impatient do the masses become of all distinctions which rest on a purely arbitrary basis, and as soon as privileges, in a country possessing a free press and representative institutions, begin to be questioned, their speedy downfall may be safely predicted. We know of no political change except the abolition of the State Church, likely to produce graver results than Army Reform, and yet, probably, to the superficial observer few changes may seem more restricted in their operation and results.

Destination of the "Great Eastern."

As the time appointed for launching the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* approaches, it becomes a matter of interest to know at what American port she will terminate her first voyage across the Atlantic. There are but few of our seaports that have a depth and expanse of water sufficient to accommodate "this Triton of the Minnows." Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are out of the question; and this fact has encouraged some of our smaller ports to compete for the honor of welcoming the monster ship, on her first visit to America. The rural districts, bordering on the seashore, from away Down East to the Capes of Old Virginia, are greatly excited in the matter; and are discovering their own wonderful excellences and advantages, with an ease that astonishes themselves and greatly amuses their neighbors. The ecstatic Governor of Virginia is firmly persuaded that Norfolk is the only suitable harbor for the ship on the American Coast; while the cool Yankees of Portland, in the State of Maine, "rayther guess" she'll have to tie up there "any how"—since there is no harbor as deep as Portland harbor. As the season advances, we shall probably have an analysis of Holmes' Hole, and other provincial bays that boast of deep channels or good anchorages, and whose people are impressed with the idea that all which a monster ship, like the *Great Eastern*, requires in her port of destination is ample room and verge enough to float safely when she gets in, and to turn around easily when she wants to get out.

In regard to this competition, which has long been vexing our neighbors East and South, New-York has, up to the present time, preserved a "masterly inactivity," which is characteristic of her commercial greatness. The citizens of New-York have felt that, if the owners of the *Great Eastern* are influenced by those motives of gain which influence other men embarking in great commercial enterprises, they will send their ship to that port (capable of receiving her) where she can make the most money. The ship must seek a port that can furnish business for her—business sufficient to pay her expenses, and leave a reasonable profit for her owners. Looking at the matter in this light, it must be allowed that New-York, as the commercial metropolis of America, is the only proper destination of the *Great Eastern*.

Those who have invited the *Great Eastern* to other ports, have been careful to state, in all their calculations, that the ship cannot enter this port because the water on Sandy Hook bar, which is twenty-three feet deep at low tide and twenty-seven feet at high tide, is too shallow for her draught. The statement is true if the ship will draw, as is said, thirty feet with her coals and cargo aboard, and twenty-six feet without them.

But, unfortunately for the effect of these statements, the ship channel by Sandy Hook is not the only entrance from the sea to our harbor. There is another entrance by way of Long Island Sound, which has entirely escaped the notice of our anxious friends in Norfolk and Portland. By this entrance the shallowest water in any part of the channel is twenty-eight feet at low tide, and the Spring-tides rising eight feet, give a sufficient depth, even on these shallows, to accommodate the *Great Eastern*, with all her coals and cargo aboard. A ship entering the Sound, between Montauk Point and Block Island, has an average depth, in the channel of over one hundred feet, all the way up to the Narrows, at Fort Schuyler, which is twenty miles from the Battery. The chart of the Soundings made by the Coast Survey gives a depth of eighty-six feet in mid-channel off Fort Schuyler. From this point, approaching the City, the mid-channel soundings on the chart vary from 39 feet up to 179 feet, until we come to the point of Astoria, where, in one spot, 32 feet is given at low tide. The natural landing-place of the *Great Eastern*, entering our port by this channel, will be at Morris' Wharf, near the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street. The shallowest water at this wharf is thirty-two feet at low tide. Were the channel through Hell Gate improved, by removing certain rocks, and regulating the currents in accordance with the plan proposed by the Coast Survey, and by our late Board of Harbor Commissioners, the *Great Eastern* could easily pass up into the East River, through the channel on the westerly side of Blackwell's Island, where the soundings range from fifty feet to eighty-one feet at low tide.

The extreme length of the *Great Eastern* is 680 feet. The wharf at Port Morris is 600 feet long, and will therefore furnish ample room for loading and discharging the ship. From the wharf a railroad-track runs up to the Harlem Road, furnishing direct railroad communication with the lower part of the City for one shilling; and, by the connections of the Harlem Road with all the large cities of New-England, Canada and the West, at a less expense than they can be reached from Portland. Why, then, should any one believe that the *Great Eastern* must go to Norfolk or to Portland to find moorings?

We have lately become accustomed to large ships. We have talked about the *Niagara*, the *Persia*, the *Vanderbilt* and the *Adriatic* as large ships; but a comparison of their dimensions, which we annex, with the dimensions of the *Great Eastern*, shows the latter to be the real "Triton of the minnows"—the great ship of all ships—fit only to find her destination in the harbor of the great Metropolis:

	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
Vanderbilt	335 feet.	60 feet.	32 feet.
Niagara	345 feet.	55 feet.	31 feet.
Adriatic	354 feet.	50 feet.	33 feet
Persia	390 feet.	45 feet.	32 feet.
Great Eastern	684 feet.	83 feet.	70 feet.

It is said that this monster ship will be able to stow 10,000 tons of coal and 5,000 tons of freights, and will at the same time accommodate 20,000 persons, including 4,000 first-class passengers. Where, but in the port of New-York, can such a ship find business enough to pay her expenses?

Highway to the Pacific.

There is no ignoring the fact that a large preponderance of public sentiment is in favor of a central route for the California overland mail service, and the Pacific Railroad, of which *it is the pioneer*, and by which it must some day be superseded. If any man doubts the prevalence of this sentiment, a single glance at our newspaper exchanges from all parts of the country, would convince him that it is almost unanimous. It would show him, also, that the comparatively small number whose local prejudices or interests naturally lead them to favor the Southern route, scarcely attempt an argument in support of their plan. Indeed, the facts are so manifestly against them, that their silence is "masterly," as was the "inactivity" which Mr. CALHOUN advocated on a certain occasion.

On the other hand, those who would have a route selected with due regard to the great centres of commercial enterprise and industry, have over and over again presented substantial reasons for their faith, and pointed out the manifest objections to the route which rumor designates as the one informally decided upon at Washington. The Administration cannot be insensible to these indications of popular sentiment, and the evidences of its wisdom and sagacity. We still trust, therefore, that, upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the President and his Cabinet will repudiate the extreme Southern route, and so manifest their determination to regard national rather than sectional interests.

That there are differences of opinion in the Cabinet upon this subject is probable. The fact that the Washington *Union* has recently published a series of valuable articles in favor of a central route, may be taken as an indication that the views we have expressed find influential supporters at Court,—else the Administration organ would not have indorsed them with so much force and ability. On the other hand Secretary of the Interior THOMPSON and Postmaster-General BROWN are known to be zealous partisans of the route deemed most advantageous to the extreme Southern portion of the Confederacy. To their energetic advocacy, doubtless, that proposition is indebted for toleration in opposition to the almost unanimous sentiment of four-fifths of the Union.

It was formerly urged in behalf of the Southern route, that it was much shorter than any other. Indeed, the late Secretary of War, Mr. DAVIS, so reported to Congress after examination of the Pacific Railroad surveys. That supposition is now known to be erroneous. The report made by Captain WHIPPLE, of the Army, and which will soon be published, shows that, instead of the Texas and El Paso route being the shortest by 230 miles, as reported by Secretary DAVIS, it is, in fact, 116 miles longer than the middle route, for which St. Louis would be the natural Eastern terminus. WHIPPLE's survey is by far the most careful and accurate yet made of the central route, and its reported results are entirely reliable. His route is almost free from arid desert, contains abundant water, grass stone and timber, and is, therefore, one upon which healthy settlements may be expected to spring into life, and over which emigration will naturally and advantageously find its way. It is free, also, from obstruction by snow, at all seasons; its climate is represented to be salubrious in the highest degree, and a railroad over it would require no grades so heavy as some which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad use without difficulty.

If Mr. BUCHANAN overlooks all these manifest advantages, and makes selection of a route utterly destitute of any of them, he will expect to furnish the public with good and substantial reasons therefor. Unless he can do this—and we believe it is impossible—we have little fear that the ardent zeal of Messrs. BROWN and THOMPSON will be permitted to outweigh the important considerations suggested in behalf of the central national route.

Neptune's Car.

The heroine whom we were so slow to recognize when she was in the midst of us, is winning honors now from all the world. When Mrs. PATTEN reached New-York with the husband whose life she had saved by her care, and the ship which she had preserved by her courage—she was suffered to take her way again to her home in Massachusetts, almost uncheered by the voice of uttered sympathy; and oppressed with pecuniary anxieties which the small sum advanced to her by the underwriters whose property she had rescued from destruction was quite insufficient to dissipate.

The simple story of her bravery and her affection, of her true womanhood and her glorious wifehood, however, had gone before her, and it is echoing back to us now from the lips of eloquent orators at home, and from far foreign shores.

Her name was coupled, not unworthily, with that of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE by EDWARD EVERETT, in his address at the inauguration of the statue of WARREN, and a recent London paper informs us that while a generous Briton has been moved by the tale to the production of an occasional poem, just published in London, another has been impelled by it to the humbler but not less expressive homage of a handsome contribution in aid of the heroine, who, after all, can neither be fed with praises nor lodged in poems.

The merchants of Boston have taken up her case, too, with proper spirit, and have resolved that she shall be provided for permanently. Her husband, be it understood, has recovered from his dangerous illness, with the utter loss of his hearing and his sight. He can sail the seas no more, and the noble wife who braved for him the storms of the great deep, and the temper of mutinous men, must now meet the harder and wearier trials of a life of such labor as society offers to women, unless the community to which she belongs, and upon which her achievement will reflect so much permanent distinction, shall do itself and her the justice to adopt her into its fostering care. When, in years to come, the name of Mrs. PATTEN shall be made the theme of song and speech, let not any recollections be coupled with it which shall make our descendants blush for their ancestry.

The Bostonians propose that the women of America shall at least be offered the opportunity of honoring their sex, in the person of this young wife. The proposition is most just—and we trust that no time will be lost in organizing such a subscription among the women of the metropolis as shall make the loving labors of our Boston neighbors a generous superfluity. Who will begin the good work?

Favors to the Enemy.

We regret to say that another candidate for the bad eminence attained in our history by those exceptional wretches, BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURR, has been discovered at Washington. It is to the *States*, a journal recently established at the seat of Government, that we are indebted for this melancholy information, and we are only waiting upon the further developments promised by the *States* to blast the name of the offender with a brand of just and everlasting scorn. For, it appears to be still uncertain upon which one of the two suspected parties the vengeance of an outraged nation ought to fall.

One of these persons bears the name of FLAGG—the other that of HUNTER. Both are officers employed by the Government in the State Department, HUNTER having filled the responsible post of Chief Clerk in that department since 1829. It was upon this gentleman that suspicion first rested—but in a telegraphic correspondence of yesterday it was intimated that "HUNTER's guilt was not conclusively established"—and a dark innuendo has been thrown out which would tend to exonerate both HUNTER and FLAGG, and to fix the crime upon no less conspicuous a person than Ex-Secretary of State MARCY! Precisely what the measure of this crime is of which the imputation has thus been bandied back and forth, our readers may, perhaps, be anxious to know—and we grieve to be obliged to state that as at present defined it cannot be treated as anything milder than high treason. For it surely is high treason to afford aid and comfort to a natural enemy—and the *States* plainly charges that some one in the confidence of the Government has been doing just this thing.

"But to *what* enemy?" asks the bewildered reader, heretofore unconscious that the Government of his native land was engaged in active hostilities with any foe more formidable than the Plug-Uglies or the Mormons. Listen, bewildered reader, and be informed!

It is averred with solemnity by the Washington *States* that, by some clerk or clerks employed in the Department of State, copies of public documents have been forwarded to two "Know-Nothing" Journals in the West—and this, we are requested to understand, is a "bestowing of favors on the enemy," and therefore an act of high treason.

There is nothing jocular in this proposition. It is made by the *States* with seriousness and solemnity. It becomes a topic of telegraphic information and of excited discussion. It is gravely met and answered with authority by one of the "accused" parties, Mr. FLAGG, who exculpates himself by declaring that Secretary MARCY is the guilty party—that venerable statesman having ordered (no doubt in a moment of jubilant and inconsiderate generosity) that the public documents should be forwarded to certain leading journals throughout the country, "irrespective of party."

It is really somewhat difficult for us to decide how such a proceeding as this should be treated. If we consider merely the nature of the charge, we must dwell upon it as the most amusing instance of illimitable impudence which has of late engaged the public attention. If, on the other hand, we regard the way in which it has been received, we must point to the matter as one of the most melancholy of the many melancholy proofs of the degradation inflicted upon our politics, and our public life, by the spirit of party which our recent history affords. The editor of a partisan journal comes forward and denounces an official of the National Government for extending the usual courtesies of the Department to which he belongs to two respectable and influential newspapers, whose publishers, editors and subscribers are presumably citizens of the United States, even though they do not happen to agree in their political sentiments with the individual who assails them. And lo! instead of exposing himself to universal scorn and inextinguishable ridicule, by this act of monstrous and absurd assumption, the offender is honored with controversial statements from the officials whom he has insulted by treating them as sworn and harnessed hacks of a particular party!

Is there nothing here for good citizens to ponder upon? And would it not be well for Washington journals, like the *National Intelligencer*, which find space in their columns for elaborate jeremiads over the decay of law and order in New-York, to bestow some little attention upon the demoralization which has evidently made such formidable progress in the nominal heart of the country, and actual seat of the National Administration?

A SMALL NIBBLE FOR ARCHITECTS.—That generous American merchant, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, having made a free gift of nearly half a million of dollars to the city of Baltimore, for the endowment of an academy of music, library and reading, the trustees of the fund have offered the small sum of five hundred as a reward for the best plan offered in competition, for the building to be erected, with the privilege of employing the author of the accepted plan or not as they may choose. It can hardly be expected that such an insignificant premium as this should tempt any architect of ordinary ability to waste his time in making designs for a building of so much pretensions. The generosity of Mr. PEABODY ought to have infused a more liberal spirit into the trustees of so munificent a gift. Double the sum offered would be small enough for the work required, and even at that, there are few architects whose plans would be likely to prove acceptable, who would be tempted to risk the loss of their time in a competition for such a reward. We do not know what the precise nature of the Peabody Institute is to be; but to be worthy the noble gift of its founder, it ought to be a more magnificent structure than the very small premium offered for a design seems to promise.

☞ The Bank of South Royalton has failed, and their notes are now worth only 50 cents to the dollar.

Defalcation of a Bank Teller in Virginia—Attempt to Poison the Officers of the Bank.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by a merchant of this City, from his correspondent in Norfolk, Va., giving details of a case of remarkable rascality, concerning which the Norfolk papers furnish little information. The writer, a well-informed authority, says:

NORFOLK, Monday, June 22, 1857.

We have had quite a stir in this place a few days past. It seems that certain sums of money have been missed from the vaults of the Farmers' Bank for several years past, and a number of depositors have been about credited from time to time from $60 to $100. It now appears that the Teller, WILLIAM PARNELL, is the rogue, and that he has been swindling the Bank ever since he has been there. PARNELL entered the Bank as runner, and was promoted to the position of Teller upon the death of Mr. HAYNES, the former Teller, who died during the fever. The late Cashier, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, had to pay some $1,100 deficiency, and in consequence left the Bank. The present Cashier, Mr. TURNBULL, had to make good a special deposit of $800. It is understood that the former Teller had, in more than one instance, to refund amounts that were found to be short. It has been the custom of some of the officers of the Bank to retire up-stairs in the Bank building at 11 o'clock in the morning to partake of a lunch. They went up the other day as usual, and found that arsenic had been introduced into their favorite beverage, which they fortunately discovered in time. PARNELL, having rowed the keys of the Bank the afternoon previous to this, and was seen to come from the room. It is generally considered that he knew something about the arsenic. You will ask, what will be done with PARNELL? A warrant was given to an officer on Saturday night to arrest him; but he connected himself with PARNELL's promise to appear on the following morning. He, however, took his friends' advice, and left town for parts unknown. Truly, crime in high places is better protected in Norfolk than any place I know of. The press here have not a word about this affair—I suppose because he was a good Locofoco, and entertained Gov. WISE when here, upon money which no doubt he had stolen. It would take too long to enter up all PARNELL's rascalities.

PARNELL is the son of WM. PARNELL, the late respected auctioneer of Norfolk, well known to the entire portion of Eastern Virginia.

The Norfolk *Herald* puts another face on the matter, as follows:

"The public mind in our community has for some days past been painfully exercised by rumors touching a defalcation of the Teller of the Farmers' Bank in this city; and various exaggerated statements are abroad respecting the amount alleged to have been abstracted. Upon this subject we can only say that nothing is known officially. We learn that a committee of the directory are investigating the matter, but at present we are assured nothing has transpired to authorize the over-strought statements that are in circulation, or to cause serious alarm either to the Bank or the Teller's securities. On an affidavit before the Mayor—not emanating, however, from the Bank—that officer issued his warrant for the arrest of the Teller on Saturday night, but it has not yet been served."

Personal.

There is an old gentleman in one of the city pauper institutions at South Boston, who was for many years the President of one of the largest insurance companies in the country. He was for a whole generation the associate and friend of the Thorndikes, the Brookses, the Lymans, the Amorys, the Cabots, the Perkinses, and other merchant princes of Boston. He has insured millions upon millions of property in a single year, and is now in his old age maintained at the public charge.

M. ARY SCHEFFER is now in England, having come to paint the portrait of MARIE AMELIE, Ex-Queen of the French—long time a patron of the artist.

Sir WALTER SCOTT's name and family are continued in the person of a little grandson, recently born. He is the son of Mr. HUGH SCOTT, of Abbotsford, who married Sir WALTER's only surviving grandchild.

We learn from the Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette*, that the libel suit instituted some time ago by HORACE GREELEY in the District Court of Des Moines County, against Messrs. THURSTON & SHEWARD, of that journal, has been dismissed.

Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Signor ALBITES gives a very interesting concert to-night at Dodworth's. He will be assisted by Mad. GAZZANIGA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor ARDAVE, M. de VILLANOVA, (of the *Orpheus Alexander*,) and M. GUYER, pianist. It is not often that such a favorable opportunity for hearing great artists is presented.

FUNERAL OF EX-ALDERMAN CORNELL.—There was a very large attendance at St. Mark's Church, yesterday afternoon, at the funeral of Ex Alderman CORNELL. The Freemasons, of which body Mr. CORNELL was a member, were present in large numbers, in full regalia, and the apron, the emblem of the membership of the deceased, was laid upon his coffin. The procession reached the church at 5 o'clock, the body of the house having been reserved for those who accompanied the remains, but the galleries were filled with spectators some time before. Rev. Mr. JONES, of Stanton street, officiated, and the choir of the church gave the appropriate services, Mrs. BRIER-MOOR singing the solo, "I heard a voice from heaven." Among those who took part in the ceremonies were several members of the Common Council and officers of the City Government. The procession numbered nearly a thousand persons. The body was deposited in a receiving vault.

A HOUSE TORN DOWN FOR FIREWOOD.—The rickety two-story frame house No. 19 Thames-street, belonging to the Clinton estate, was yesterday torn down by a mob for firewood. It was formerly occupied as a tenement-house, and of late as a grocer's shop, but a few weeks ago it was left tenantless. Since that time the washboards and lath have been gradually disappearing at the hands of the curious. They yesterday turned out in force, and deliberately leveled the building. When it fell three [illegible] inside, wielding axes with a will. They [illegible] precipitately into the street, without [illegible] however, that a fright. At 4 o'clock [illegible] of the building remained.

BOAT CAPSIZED AND TWO [illegible] DROWNED.—Two men named BERNARD and [illegible], both fishermen, were drowned [illegible] afternoon, at Astoria, Greene County. It appears that TIFFANY, with a man named [illegible], left the village in a boat for the fishing grounds of Mr. BOSEMAN, both intoxicated, though they succeeded in getting there safely. The other fishermen, finding they were too drunk to be of any service to them, requested BARNARD to row the boat back, and leave them. When near this shore, by some accident the boat capsized, and all were thrown out. BARNARD and TIFFANY were seen to sink together, but never rose again. HALLENBECK clung to the keel of the boat and was rescued.

SEGUINE'S POINT.—The rainy weather has delayed operations somewhat upon the buildings at Seguine's Point, but it is now expected they will be ready for the reception of patients in the course of two weeks. The Commissioners paid a visit to the place yesterday, and found all things progressing quietly. Since one of the ringleaders of the malcontents among the oystermen was ordered outside the lines about a week since, nobody has come near to interrupt proceedings. Should it become necessary, in defending the property, or for enforcing the Quarantine regulations within Dr. THOMPSON's jurisdiction, the revenue cutter, or the marines from Fort Hamilton, will be called into requisition, but such a contingency is not expected.

ACCIDENT TO A SLEEP-WALKER.—A carpenter from this City, named JOHN MURRAY, who has been employed in Poughkeepsie for some time past, on Wednesday night, while fast asleep, jumped from a second-story window of his boarding-house, in BASSAIX street, to the ground, injuring himself severely. He was brought to his home in this City by the *Thomas Powell*.

☞ JOHN HUNTER, Esq., the agent at Liverpool of the New-York Associated Press, has resigned that situation on account of ill health, and his place will be supplied by RICHARD STUART, Esq., who has been employed in the office of the Association in this City ever since its establishment.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—ASA B. CARTER, Receiver of Public Moneys at Augusta, Minn., vice O. C. DRAKE, resigned.

ISAAC COOPER, Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort des Moines, Iowa, vice P. M. CASADY, resigned.

APPOINTMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following light-house keepers:

W. L. WILLARD, keeper of the light-house at Portland Breakwater, Maine, in place of W. A. BYRD, resigned. Salary $400 a year.

FRANCOIS DUVERNAY, keeper of the light-house at St. John, Louisiana, in place of A. S. SAMUEL, removed. Salary $600 a year.

Flirt of an English Bishop to the Niagara Frigate.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The following abstract from the letter of a gentleman known in the literary and religious world of London, may not be uninteresting to your readers, and the friends of the *Niagara*:

Did you hear of our river pic-nic? It was a most enjoyable day—I shall never forget it. We went on board our little steamer at one o'clock. There was a goodly company—the Bishop, his brother, &c. The manager of the *Times*, and four "A" of Kings were late, and kept us waiting. The party numbered 62, and soon the bell rang and away we sailed. After steaming through the shipping, past the Tower docks, building yards, &c., we came to off the *Great Eastern*, and had to go ashore in small boats, six at a time, she is to be launched sideways, dragged down a kind of wooden railroad in the "cradle" in which she is built. Standing under her bows, one is astonished at her narrowness. She seems as if she would never sit upright. It was a great scramble to get off in our boats again, but at last we succeeded, and then the order was given to steer for Gravesend to see the American frigate. Lunch was served en route, and by the time that was over we came in sight of the towering masts and the well-known ensigns. First we passed the *Susquehanna*, a splendid paddle-wheel sloop, with her full (and a very heavy) armament on board, but we had not time to visit her. The *Niagara* lay a little below, and we soon came within hailing distance. Our Captain wanted to lay right up to her ladder, but the Lieutenant (Mr. GUEST, whom I had been introduced to before,) thought we had better keep our distance. He disappeared, and we began to feel rather sulky, when we heard the shrill whistle of the boatswain, and the cry "cutters away." In a moment down scrambled the crews, and the cutters were manned and pulled off to us. There must have been half a dozen, each with the stars and stripes floating at her stern. They took us all in a body, like so many troops. It was quite a sight to behold, and the ladies were immensely affected by this gallantry. After the perilous ascent we got on deck. Mr. A wished me to go first, and introduce his party. Lieutenant GUEST received us with great courtesy, and immediately sent an orderly for Captain PASCOE, who is second in command. He is a fine, intelligent man, full of fun, and amused the Bishop immensely.

About the middle of our inspection a gun announced the arrival of Captain HUDSON himself. He was introduced to the Bishop, and they soon were fast friends. He has a pleasant, seafaring face, and looked quite the Admiral in his embroidered coat and gold-laced cap. They wanted us to stay much longer than we could, but time flew, and we were obliged to say good-bye. The Captains insisted upon helping every lady into the cutters again. Directly we were under way, we all got ready and gave them a hearty cheer, and dipped our flag. You may suppose how flattered we felt when down came her broad pennon to us, and at the whistle up went the crew into the rigging, and returned the cheer with three times three. The *Susquehanna* evidently could not make out who we were, but she thought it best to follow suit, and as we ran close past her, she, too, gave us a graceful salute.

The Bishop enjoyed it greatly. He told me "He could hardly tear himself away from the *Niagara*. He should so like to go back in her with those noble fellows."

Jacob Barker's Claim on the Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your report, in stating some of the material facts of the case now pending before the United States Court of Claims at Washington, in relation to my War Loan, erroneously says an arbitrary settlement was made of the issue of 10 per cent. supplemental stock. Such a settlement was attempted by the Treasury, which was resisted, when the President interfered and caused the supplemental stock of 10 per cent. to be issued without a *release for further benefit*, or in anywise impairing the rights or embarrassing the remedies of stockholders. Full proof of this fact is before the Court, and although a compulsory settlement, without consideration, would not be a bar to a claim otherwise valid, it may be considered of importance by some of the Members of Congress, who will, of necessity, have to pass on the decision which the Court may render in the case. Publishing this note of explanation will, therefore, oblige,

Sir, your obedient servant,
JACOB BARKER.

A SNAKE REMOVED FROM A WOMAN'S STOMACH.—The Logansport (Ind.) *Pharos* states that Dr. A. MEYERS, of that city, who has acquired some celebrity as the inventor of a trap for the removal of tape worms, has recently performed a cure that is worthy of more than ordinary mention.

Mrs. E. RYAN, of Fort Wayne, about 20 years of age, has been severely afflicted for four years with a sensation in the stomach, as though there was some reptile moving in it. During that time she was treated for various diseases by numerous physicians of skill, and by several for tape worm. Hearing of Dr. MEYERS' new process for the removal of parasite from the human stomach, Mrs. R. went to Logansport and placed herself under his charge.

Within two weeks Dr. M. removed from her stomach a snake about 3½ feet long, and 1½ inches in diameter, instead of aggravating it, as had been the result of previous treatment she received. The latter part of her illness she was unable to attend to the domesticcare of her family or even to take care of herself. It took two hours to prepare for retiring at night, an equal length of time before she could lie down—and often she was deprived of sleep for night together. Frequently she would walk the floor until exhausted, because unable to lay down without the most excruciating pain. Mrs. RYAN's own words are that her sufferings were such that she often prayed for death to relieve them. Mrs. R. supposed she swallowed the snake, which was apparently of the water species, while drinking from a spring in the evening at her former residence west of Fort Wayne. She left the care of Dr. M. for home, feeling as though she was saved from worse than death.

THE END OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—Last week all the old books, papers, drafts, checks, letters, &c., that had been preserved on file as vouchers in the long course of the immense business of the United States Bank were sold in a heap in Philadelphia, and purchased by a paper-maker to be reground and manufactured into new stock. The whole mass weighed over forty tons. Ten tons of this vast amount is of correspondence—autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians, and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the ROTHSCHILDS for hundreds of thousands of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, editors of newspapers, &c., all lie scattered ready for the impending transformation into clean, unsullied, white paper. This huge mass of books and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse these papers would be for individual histories; and perchance they would illustrate some unexplained passages in the history of the political parties of the day.

A MAN CARRIED OVER HADLEY FALLS.—The Holyoke *Weekly Mirror* relates the following story of a singular and daring attempt to cross the river at that place, and the consequent death of the navigator: "On Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, an Irishman of twenty years of age, who had been but a few days in this country, attempted to cross the river in a small boat from this place to South Hadley Falls, in search of work. Not having any oars at hand, he substituted some strips of board, little calculating the force of the current, and also of the wind, which was blowing strongly at the time. When near the opposite shore, he allowed his boat to head down stream, thinking to land at the abutment at the head of the canal; but before he was aware, his boat was beyond his control, and rapidly nearing the fatal falls. He was seen to struggle manfully against the current for awhile, and heard to scream loudly for help, but all to no purpose. When he knew that he must go over the Falls, he lay down in his boat and resigned himself to his fate. The boat came up out of the foaming waters much broken, and floated away down stream; but nothing could be seen or has since been discovered of the body of the man."

THE RUNAWAY SLAVES.—Yesterday we announced the elopement of three slaves from Henry County, Ky., on Sunday—the arrest of one in Indiana—escape of the second, and death of the third, by being shot by WILLIAM MEAD, one of his pursuers. We have since learned that an inquest was held on the body of the murdered negro, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated, and that a requisition will be made on the Governor of Kentucky for MEAD, on the charge of murder. We are also informed by Capt. CLARKSON, of Carrollton, Ky., that MEAD, after pursuing one of SANFORD's negroes three hundred yards, caught him, when an unknown elderly white man approached MEAD with a rifle, threatening to kill him if he did not release the negro. MEAD, having discharged the contents of his pistol previously, when he killed the other negro, deemed it best to obey the command, when the fugitive disappeared into the woods. The unknown intruder was supported in the background by a young man, supposed to be his son. Who they were, or where they came from, is still a mystery.—*Cincinnati Com.*

WITNESSES BEFORE THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—The Secretary of the Navy has written the following letter in relation to the traveling expenses of witnesses summoned to give testimony before the Naval Courts of Inquiry:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1857.

SIR: In future, when a witness who has been summoned to appear before the Court of Inquiry, of which you are President, does not report within a reasonable time after the mailing of the subpœna for transmission to him, allowing a sufficient interval for him to have reached the city by the ordinary mode of travel, you will not indorse upon the subpœna that he has reported, as such indorsement would be equivalent to an order for the payment of his traveling expenses.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. TOUCEY.

Com. E. A. F. LAVALLETTE, President of the Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.

From Kansas.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

THE ELECTION—DISCOMFITURE OF THE SLAVERY PROPAGANDISTS—ANOTHER HOMICIDE—DESTRUCTION OF A CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT TRAIN.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The returns of Monday's election come in very slowly, but enough are received here to show that the whole affair has proved a most complete fizzle.

The number of votes polled here was 295. The whole number of votes in this county (which is the most populous in the State, and could poll several thousand votes) does not exceed 500. Jefferson County, which has also a large population, is said to have polled but 50 votes. Douglas County, which includes Lawrence and Lecompton, and embraces a large and populous region in that portion of the territory, gives 175 ballots. In Franklin County it is claimed that there are 500 voters, but I am assured by a gentleman just arrived from there, that there has been practically no election there. When he left he could only hear of about 30 votes that had been polled in the whole county.

It is believed here, by those who have the best facilities for knowing, that there have not been more than fifteen hundred votes given in the whole Territory. The Pro-Slavery residents are greatly disconcerted, and declare that the Free-State men are a "d——d stubborn set of people."

A young man named ALEXANDER WARE, a native of South Carolina or Georgia, while in charge of a claim held by another man, on the Shawnee lands, a few miles south from this city, was ordered off on Tuesday, by one CORAM, who professed that the claim belonged to him. He referred CORAM to the man who employed him, and who was near by; but CORAM insisted that he should leave. He still refused, when CORAM drew his revolver and commenced firing. Two shots missed, but the third took effect in his heart, and he died immediately. His remains were brought here for interment. CORAM is not yet secured, though the officers are after him. A. D. R.

P. S.—I open this letter to give you information of the horrible massacre and destruction of an overland emigrant train to California, of which intelligence has just been received here.

The train, which consisted of seventeen wagons, when about a hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, was attacked by a party of Sioux or Cheyenne Indians, who murdered every person in it—men, women, and children—burnt the wagons, and drove off the cattle.

The number of persons on the train is said to have been about twenty.

STRENGTH OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY IN KANSAS.—A comparison of the votes cast at the recent election in Kansas, wherein only the resident Pro-Slavery men took part, with the votes at previous contests, when droves of Missourians went over to help their nigger-breeding brethren, shows not only what the actual strength of the nigger party is, but the extent also of the frauds that have been heretofore perpetrated. This time it was well understood that the Free-State men would not vote; hence another invasion of the Border-Ruffians was unnecessary. They stayed at home: and now we know exactly what the resident Pro Slavery force is—not over 1,500 in the whole Territory! Of course this figure does not accord with the aggregate of the registry lists; but as the Missourians on those lists were busy at home, and there was no pressing occasion for them to cross the river, we must excuse them for not coming up to the expectations of their friends.

Let it now be remembered that, if a Pro Slavery Constitution is formed for Kansas, it is the work of this meagre minority, backed up by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and the National Administration.—*Chicago Tribune, June 24.*

From the Kansas Enterprise, June 20.

RIOT IN WESTPORT—FOUR HOUSES AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Our neighboring town was the scene, on Wednesday evening last, of one of the most disgraceful mobs we have known to occur in the upper country.

From all we can learn it appears that a fight occurred at a butcher shop, kept by a German, between a butcher's son and a citizen of the town, named BUCHER. This led to a rather free fight between the friends of the two parties. In the evening the friends of BUCHER attacked the house of the butcher, drove his family out of doors, destroyed his property, and completely demolished the premises. They next moved to another part of the town and destroyed three other German houses, upon what pretext we have been unable to learn, except that the occupants were Germans.

Virginia Items.

TERRIBLE POISONING CASE IN VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* details a terrible poisoning case in the family of Mr. EDWARD GILL, in Chesterfield County. The family is composed of Mr. and Mrs. GILL, and, up to four weeks ago, six children, as follows: Miss FRANCES, aged about 16 years; AURELIUS, about 13; WILLIAM, about 8; MARY, 6; ELLA, 4; HATTY, an infant. About one month ago little HATTY was taken mysteriously ill, and died a few days after. Subsequently, the entire family began to experience a singular sickness, which changed the color of their skin to a dull, pallish hue, and bore the character of inflammation of the stomach. On Saturday last every member of the family were prostrated, and physicians from all points were sent for. A consultation was held, suspicions of poison excited, and an examination instituted.

In the apartments of REBECCA, the cook, which were also occupied by a house servant, MARIA, and her husband, JACK, were found secreted several boxes and vials, one containing sugar of lead, and the rest a quantity of the carbonate of lead, both of which are slow but deadly poisons. A light was here developed, leading directly to the conclusion that the disease then under treatment was no other than the arsenic, superinduced by the consumption of food containing the carbonate and sugar of lead. This, it was ascertained upon further investigation, had been introduced daily into the food cooked for the family for a long series of weeks. The scheme was deeply laid, and upon a principle which one would scarcely suspect of being resorted to by an ignorant negro. There is some ground, therefore, for further suspicions, involving a more intelligent principal in the affray.

On Monday evening, the next to the youngest child, ELLA, too young to withstand the potency of the deadly drug, expired. The eldest, FRANCES and AURELIUS, were on Tuesday lying in a very critical condition, while Mr. and Mrs. GILL were improving, but still exceedingly weak and nervous. The three slaves mentioned above were immediately arrested, and lodged in the jail, but will be taken before the Chesterfield Court for examination at the proper time. The two women are owned by Mr. GILL—the man by SYLVESTER PEARCE, Esq.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY IN PORTSMOUTH.—The Norfolk *Herald*, in reference to mail robberies in the Post-Office at Portsmouth, by young COWLAN, says: "On many occasions, letters containing money directed to the Portsmouth Post-Office, having failed to reach their destination, a plan was laid to detect the pilferer, who, there was every reason to conclude, was some one in that office. A letter containing a sum of money, directed to go by the Southern mail, was thereupon put into the Post-Office, and the mail agent was directed to open the mail bag before it reached the next Post Office, and ascertain whether said letter was in it. He did as directed, but the letter was not there. Suspicion was at once directed to the delinquent, who confessed his guilt upon the spot. He acknowledged having spent $1,800, and stated that the balance of his embezzlements was in his trunk. He was arrested of course, and committed to jail."

ROTTEN CROPS.—We have conflicting accounts from the country round about Norfolk, as to the ravages of the so-called army worm. In some of the tide-water Counties, says the Norfolk *Herald*, the wheat and corn, and the pastures, have been very seriously damaged, amounting in a few cases to almost entire destruction. A gentleman informs us, that in riding through his wheat-field, the stench arising from the mass of dead worms was exceedingly offensive. This will give an idea of the vast number of these destructive pests on some estates. The worms, though numerous throughout the whole tide-water country, have done but little mischief on many plantations.

POTOMAC TIMBER.—The splendid timber upon the Potomac has attracted the attention of enterprising lumber merchants from the North. A Company from New-York have recently purchased a considerable tract of territory on the Virginia shore, a few miles below Quantico creek, and have erected thereon houses, and a large sawing establishment, for the purpose of procuring ship timber for the New-York market. Their tract is said to be one of the best timbered in that section.

STEAMSHIPS FROM NORFOLK TO NEW-YORK.—A Norfolk paper states that in consequence of the large amount of freight from New-York to that city, and the damage which shippers sustained by the inability of the present steamers to accommodate them, it is desirable to have one or two more to run twice a week direct between the two cities. With this view meetings of the merchants of Norfolk are called.

HIGH PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—A hogshead of tobacco sold in Richmond, Va., on Saturday at $100 per hundred pounds. This is considered possibly the highest price yet obtained in Virginia for tobacco in the leaf. It was grown immediately upon the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

ANOTHER SPIDER BITE.—A blacksmith in Newton Upper Falls, named STANLEY, while at work a few days since, felt what he supposed was the bite of a mosquito upon his arm, and being very busy, did not give any attention to it for several minutes, but finally noticed that it was a small spider, its body not being larger than a pin head, which he crushed, and thought nothing of it. In about half an hour the part became painful, began to swell, and turned nearly black. He immediately rubbed the wound with cable salt very thoroughly, till the swelling subsided, in great measure, and afterwards applied poultices of bruised catnip, when the spread of the poison was checked; but a spot round the wound, the size of a man's hand, is now a mass of pimples, filled with matter, the effect of the poison.

WESTERN RAILROADS IN TROUBLE.—We learn, upon what we believe to be unquestionable authority, that legal proceedings are about to be instituted by Robert and John H. Kinzie and others interested, against the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroad Companies for the recovery of fifteen acres of ground on the bank of Lake Michigan, south of the river, upon which the freight and passenger depôts of these companies are built. The complainants claim this ground by what they believe to be a valid title, derived years ago from the Government, before the channel of Chicago river was altered.—*Chicago Trib.*

Speech of a Veteran of One Hundred and Seventeen Years!

From the Chicago Tribune.

We print below the remarks made by a veteran *one hundred and seventeen years of age*, at the Pioneer Festival in Madison, Wis., on Thursday last. What events have been crowded into this man's life! When he was born, FREDERICK the Great, now a historical character, was on the throne; Austria was engaged in a furious war, and ANSON was making his remarkable voyage around the world. He was a "chunk of a boy" when FRANKLIN made his great discoveries in electricity, of which the electric telegraph is the result. At the time of BRADDOCK's defeat, he was as old as many a lad who carried a musket under the lead of WASHINGTON twenty years later. He was 25 years of age when resistance to the Stamp Act in Massachusetts began, and was qualified by his years to occupy a seat in the first Colonial Congress, in 1765. He might have accompanied BOONE in his exploration of Kentucky—a State that now contains more than a million of people. Had he gone to Europe when he was over thirty years of age, he might have seen and heard HUME, BURKE, JOHNSON, PITT, GOLDSMITH, VOLTAIRE, KLOPSTOCK, and LESSING—all long since dead, and historically valued by their successors. He was a middle-aged man in the full vigor of life, when the war of Independence closed, and WASHINGTON was President of the United States. He saw the rise and opening of the French Revolution; he was a witness of the whole career of NAPOLEON. He was old—more than three score and ten—when HULL surrendered at Detroit; yet, how few who was there then live to tell the story now! He has seen this country grow from a collection of English, French, and Spanish colonies, containing a population of less than two millions, to the rank of a first-class power. But, in one hundred and seventeen years, what has he not seen!

JOSEPH CHILIS, whose remarks we copy from the Madison *Journal*, is probably the oldest man in the United States. He said:

FELLOW PIONEERS: I have looked forward with deep interest to this meeting. Permit me, an old man, with the frosts of one hundred and seventeen Winters now whitening my brow, to greet you to-day, and to you express the hope that you may live these many years to meet together on similar occasions. My own pioneer life has been peaceful, rather than eventful. A native of Detroit, I was partly raised at Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocha, in Illinois, and subsequently became an inhabitant of St. Louis, under Spanish rule, and for many years of the last century was engaged as a *voyageur* between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien, via Wisconsin and Fox rivers and Mackinaw. I was, in 1814, a participant with the Americans in the conflict at Prairie du Chien, and served as an express carrier in the Black Hawk war, when a companion was shot dead by my side by the stealthy Indians in ambuscade; being myself a Frenchman, and my wife related to the Indians, I have reason to believe I was purposely spared. Forty one years ago I located at the Wisconsin Portage, and nearly a third of a century since I was a mail carrier between Mineral Point and Green Bay. It has fallen to my lot to live successively, in the same country, under French, British, Spanish and American Governments—and I have defended the latter at the hazard of my life. Though I have thus spent my life upon the frontiers, my memory is too frail to permit me to go into dates, and could I recall them, I fear they would only serve to fill up the picture, already but too well known, of border dangers, difficulties and privations. I have been three times married, and of nine children but a single one survives—the seventh by my first marriage, and she has nearly reached the age of three score and ten, allotted to our race. But I have grand children, almost without number; and for the benefit of some of the latter, I hope yet to obtain some bounty land from Government for my early services. I come down to you, fellow pioneers, from a former century—an old man, with the habits, customs and feelings of the simple-hearted, contented race of a century ago, with few wants, and no ambitious aspirations. I can in truth say that I love my native land; I have cheerfully risked my life in its defence, in repelling the British and Indian foe; and I trust there are none here to-day who will fail to stand by our country in every hour of trial and danger—none who will ever, under any ples, lend themselves to the disreputable work of weakening the ties that bind together our glorious Union. I have lived here in the West, under despotic sway, and know full well how to appreciate the blessings of free government, which I heartily commend to your final love and appreciation.

In conclusion, fellow-pioneers, I can only give you—it is all I have to offer—an old man's prayer and blessing.

Of the proceedings the *Argus* and *Democrat* says:

The old pioneers went off into the most jovial repartceing of their own, telling stories, making comments on the progress of the West, and indulging in not a few hearty old-fashioned jokes. An occasional scintillation of wit from a rough and hearty "old settler" would convulse the house in laughter, and again a sudden outburst of natural feeling not unfrequently brought a moist sparkle or a full, round tear into the eyes of those present. The occasion was one of extraordinary and peculiar interest, and all seemed to feel it so, from the new-comer to our State to the first adventurers within its wild territory years ago. Quite a number of the fairer sex, who were pioneers also, and had shared in the joys and sorrows of frontier life, were present, and joined in the convivialities. Some of their children, men and woman grown, were also there, and pointed out with pride by the speakers, who fairly ran over with enthusiasm.

☞ The buildings of the Union Iron and Coal Company, four miles below Scranton, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss $50,000; insured in four Companies for $20,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 27.

I.—POETRY—The Sycamores, by JOHN G. WHITTIER.
II.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—No. 3.
III.—LITERARY—Female Cooperage—Early Summer Fashions—The Umbrellometer, from *Punch*—Spurious Secundas—Balloons and Orchidæ.
IV.—PUBLIC LANDS—Official Regulations.
V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our London, Paris and Hong Kong Correspondents.
VI.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
VII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
IX.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.
X.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
XI.—GEN. ALLEN—Personalities of his Men.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
XIII.—THE MORMONS.
XIV.—THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.
XV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Important from the South—The Cotton Supply Question—The Press in Diplomacy—Our New-Granadian Relations—The Chinese Mission—The "Governor" of Kansas.
XVI.—IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Speech of Gov. Walker at Topeka—Message of Gov. Robinson—Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondent.
XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Interesting Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Five Copies, one year, for	5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for	20

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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CANCER CURED.

Dr. FELL'S GREAT REMEDY.—Having obtained the prescription for the cure of cancer, with which Dr. Fell has met with such immense success in London, the subscriber is prepared to treat all forms of this terrible disease.
Dr. VAN ALEN,
Office No. 191 1st av., two doors from 12th-st.,
Residence No. 15 St. Mark's-place, New-York City.

MEDICAL.—DR. VAN ALEN, LATELY FROM Europe, has in his possession Dr. FELL'S, of London, celebrated remedy for cancer. Offices No. 191 1st-av., near 12th st., New-York City.

GREAT SALE OF TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS!
THE STOCK RAPIDLY DIMINISHING!!
THE CHEAPEST ARTICLES EVER MANUFACTURED!!!
LADIES,
You will find a very neat durable, fashionably-made, and really-excellent Gaiter Boot, at the new establishment of CANTRELL,
No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., which he is selling at the unprecedentedly
LOW PRICE
of twelve shillings per pair. It is decidedly and emphatically the cheapest article of costume sold in the City. Alike appropriate for a Broadway promenade and a ramble in the green fields, its popularity is not to be wondered at, and sales this season have already been enormous.
DO NOT LEAVE THE CITY
without procuring a supply for the Summer months.
BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN
equally cheap, made of the finest material and in the best manner, as well as all kinds of fest covering for children, be procured at CANTRELL'S.
FOR CHEAP ARTICLES,
DURABLE ARTICLES,
FASHIONABLE ARTICLES,
READY-MADE ARTICLES,
and articles unequaled in style and finish, go to
CANTRELL'S.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS.—SOME TRADESmen advertise cheap shoes, but WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., prides himself on selling none but good ones. Low-priced goods can be got at any cue-shop, but shoes that will really do good service are not so easily found. Buy of him and shoes.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SUMMER CLOTHING.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $6 00
White Duck Coats	2 50 to 5 00
Linen and Alpaca Raglans	1 00 to 4 00
Summer Coats	75 to 4 50
Summer Pants	75 to 5 00
Summer Vests	50 to 2 50

Oak Hall, Nos. 54 and 56 Fulton-st.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 378 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

EXCITING TIMES!!
Great Rush! to secure one of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAPEST
Carpets ever offered in New-York, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.
Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.
If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated ware, go to DAILEY'S, No. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. You can save full twenty per cent. by making your selections there. We do not deem it necessary to offer the same advice to New-Yorkers, for they know it already.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL.
Doubted by none—the extreme low rates at which Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, offer their china, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, has established for them, and justly so, too, the reputation of being the cheapest place in the City. We cannot better serve our readers than by advising them to make their selections of them.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER—SILVER plated, very handsome, and will keep ice all day in the warmest climate. Also, a large lot of silver-plated ware, tea sets, (6 pieces,) $20; tablespoons, the dozen, $1 75; teaspoons, the dozen, $1 25; castors, six cut bottles, $4 75 &c. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, bet. Houston and Bleecker.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS.
Just opened another lot of the highly popular White Dinner sets, 154 pieces, at $16; White Tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 25, and White Toilet sets at $3. Also, a complete assortment of Silver-plated Ware.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & CO., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.
Gents: Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bits, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st.,
and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

LAGER! LAGER! NON-INTOXICATING LAGER.—That delightful beverage that all pure temperance folks advocate the drinking of, will be dealt out in foaming glasses at 5 cents a glass at the Varieties, No. 210 William-st., late Coliseum, on SATURDAY NEXT, by that quaint genius PETE MORRIS—Barnum's PETE, in fact every body's PETE—the Empire City's favorite comic melodist for the last 30 years. An elegant free lunch will be served up at 11 o'clock daily. A grand Concert will be given nightly, commencing at 7 o'clock, by established artists, under the management of PETE himself. On Sunday a Grand Sacred Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. The purest brands of liquors and cigars on hand. Admission free.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—On Monday, June 29, we will commence to close off the balance of our this season's manufactured stock of men's, boys', and children's straw hats, embracing our usual assortment, with many new and desirable styles, at prices to suit the lateness of the season. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

GENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE.—THE ENORmous demand for this "gem" of a dress hat, continues to be as great as when first introduced. No article of fashionable dress has ever created so great a furore. This lovely, light and dove-colored paragon of excellence in all that is essential, is ventilated on scientific principles, with particular regard to the health of the wearer. For sale only by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and see them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

GOLD STAND CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS —Great reduction in Spring Clothing. N. R. COLLINS & CO. are closing out their large stock at very low prices. Also, their Summer suits, at various kinds, are on sale, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Raglans, Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Call and see them.
N. R. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau sts.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO.

COPY ALL YOUR LETTERS, MANUSCRIPTS, COMPOSITIONS, &c. You can get a neat mahogany press, weighing only three pounds, with book of 300 pages and index, for $5 note size and $6 letter size, of N. DAVIDSON, No. 9 Spruce-st.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PROF ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, IN ALL THAT the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY CAP PINS—IN GREAT VARIETY OF color, size and style.
JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—Bracelets, necklaces, &c.
At OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—THE greatest luxury of the season. They are made of fine Britannia metal, and are also richly silver-plated. For sale, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE, OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade, all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING
of every style and variety of pattern and quality may be obtained of Mr. E. DE GROOT, No. 143 Fulton-st., who can sell at prices that defy competition.

MARRIED.

SANFORD—WALDO.—In this City, on Thursday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, ALBERT W. SANFORD, of New-Orleans, to Miss HELEN, youngest daughter of Samuel L. Waldo, Esq., of this City.

GRIDLEY—GLOVER.—On Thursday morning, June 25, by Rev. S. H. Gridley, D. D., CHARLES C. GRIDLEY, of Waterloo, N. Y., to RUSANORA MCKENZIE, daughter of the late Andrew Glover.

CANFIELD—JOHNSON.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. Mr. Beadel, LEMUEL S. CANFIELD, Esq., of New-York, to Miss EMILY M. JOHNSON, of the former place.

WILDE—BOOTHROYD.—At Washington S. R., N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. Thomas S. Wilson, Mr. GEORGE WILDE to Miss ELEANOR BOOTHROYD, both of Yorkshire, Eng.

DIED.

BOURNE.—In this City, on Friday, June 26, of dropsy on the brain, HENRY D., infant son of William W. and Ann Elizabeth Bourne, aged 9 months, 2 weeks and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Mathew Daly, No. 345 Grand-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERRIAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 26, REBECCA D. BERRIAN, widow of the late Cornelius P. Berrian, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John M. and Cornelius A. Berrian, and of her sons-in-law, Judge Mitchell and Edward E. Mitchell and Adam H. Todd, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 34 West Washington place. The interment will be at Newark, N. J.

FROST.—On Friday, June 26, GUILELMA, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Frost.

Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

[illegible], on Friday, June 26, GEORGE REID, [illegible] aged 61 years.

[illegible] place at the Dean st. M. E. Church, [illegible] afternoon, June 28. His rel

AMUSEMENTS.

BUTLER'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Children.....Half price
Tickets.....50 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27,
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
THE GREAT NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME,
BLANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWEAR.
Decorated with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, &c.
Auriol in his original character of.....Blanco
The most complete and perfect company
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

The evening entertainments to commence with the ballet of FIGARO.

On MONDAY—First appearance in America of the talented and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
premiere danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

And in order to render the evening's entertainments of the most attractive character, engagements have been made with the great New-York favorites, Messrs. W. R. Blake, George Jordan, Thomas Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, who will appear in an elegant and laughable farce.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Signorina Rolla in grand ballet and the excellent English Vaudeville Company.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Wonderful Ravels and their Double Pantomime Company in BLANCO and other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The public are respectfully informed that, to comply with numerous requests,
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
will give SIX REPRESENTATIONS of ITALIAN OPERA, previous to her departure—the first to take place on
MONDAY, June 29,
when will be presented Bellini's favorite Opera,
I PURITANI,
for positively this night only.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, and COLETTI,
in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Reserved Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c| Amphitheatre.....25c
Season Tickets for the six nights, including reserved seats, $6.
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; A. BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CHASE'S, No. 547 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, on and after Saturday, June 27.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

The admirable comedy, in three acts, called
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
having fully sustained its previously acquired reputation by the achievement of an almost
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,
and having been received by a discerning audience with
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT,
will be repeated this evening, with its beautiful new scenery, dresses, appointments, and its truly eminent cast,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, 1857,
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.
Princess Stanley.....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur de Solbert.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Baron Pumpernickel.....Mr. Burnett
To conclude with the highly successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, dresses, &c., for the last night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

To-night, SATURDAY, June 27, 1857,
BENEFIT OF MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
who will appear as
PAULINE,
in Bulwer's popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with the following powerful aid:
Mr. G. Jordan.....as.....Claude Melnotte.
Mr. H. B. Phillips.....as.....Col. Dumas.
Mr. A. H. Davenport.....as.....Glatis.
Mme. Vernon.....as.....Mme. Deschapelles.
Mr. Canoll, Mr. Peters, Mrs. Thompson, and others in the cast.
The farce of 'TWAS I will follow.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Positively last night of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
THREE POPULAR PIECES, SONGS, DANCES, ETC,
SATURDAY,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT
Tim O'Brien.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
In which he will introduce
MISCHIEVOUS JENNY.
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence.....in.....Five characters
Tim Scuis.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Tom Dribbles.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, June 27,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fairy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of the
RIBBON DOUBLES.
To conclude with the Drama of
TOM CRINGLE.

LAGER BIER FOREVER.

PETE MORRIS IN THE FIELD.

PETE MORRIS respectfully announces to the citizens of this, his native City, that he will open on SATURDAY next the establishment known as the Coliseum No. 210 William-st., under the title of
PETE MORRIS' VARIETIES.
The richest, rarest and rarest entertainments will be presented nightly in the magnificent Concert Saloon, under his immediate supervision, which is a sufficient guarantee of the unique and novel, quaint and moral character of the performances—ver. 2d.
The finest and purest brands of liquors, wines and cigars served out by fair and polite attendants.
Pure Philadelphia
ALE AND LUNCH
Will be served every day at 11 o'clock.
LAGER BIER FROM 4 A.M.
The Company consists of the following talented American, German and French artists:
PETE MORRIS, the preeminent American comic melodist.
PIC BUTLER, the greatest banjo-player in the United States.
MASTER CHOLB, the infant representative of Ethiopean peculiarities, jig dancer, tamborinist, &c., &c.
MADAME FRANCOIS, the French prima-donna, from the Academie De Musique, Paris.
MADEMOISELLE FIOT, the premiere danseuse, from the principal theatres of France and Germany.
MADAME BLANCHE, the eccentric comique.
THE FULL MILITARY BAND.
M. ENGO will preside at the piano-forte.
M. DELONME, first violinist.
LOOK! WONDER!! BEHOLD!!!
ADMISSION FREE.
Entertainments in the concert-saloon commence at 7½ o'clock.
A Grand Sacred Concert on SUNDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

A Miscellaneous Concert will be given at the new Home Chapel in 29th-st., near Madison-av., on TUESDAY EVENING next, for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. The Home is under the care of the American Female Guardian Society, which has for its object to furnish a home for destitute and friendless females and children.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered their valuable services:
MRS. GEORGIANNA STEWART LEACH,
MISS ANNA GRISWOLD,
MR. STEPHEN LEACH,
MR. G. W. MORGAN,
who will preside at the Piano.
During the evening the celebrated painting of
THE COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE,
will be exhibited.
The venerable artist has kindly consented to be present, by request of the managers, and will give a description and history of the Painting.
Single tickets, 50 cents; three for $1. To be had of HALL & SON, A. D. F. RANDOLPH; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, and at the Home, No. 29 East 30th-st.

GRAND CONCERT.

A Grand Concert will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, at Dodworth's Saloon, with the eminent talent of Madame GAZZANIGA, and Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GUYON, ALBITES. Tickets at HALL & SON'S and BRUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG'S.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for positively the last time, an original American drama, written expressly for this Museum, by MILNES LEVICK, Esq., author of the "Lime-Kiln Man," entitled THE SYBIL'S CAVE; or, THE WILD WOMAN OF HOBOKEN—a stirring production, and gotten up with the most careful attention to beauty and propriety. After which, (in the EVENING,) DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE. The new grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the Museum has been converted, including a collection of [illegible] pictures wholly unequaled in America. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects this purpose. Apply to H. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blades; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further particulars address
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to
WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor,
No. 5 Prince-st.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 300 acres of land, (200 acres of which are well wooded,) 6 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unexcelled water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 3½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 87th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 8th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, Nos. 320 and 322 West 19th-st., four stories high and three parlors deep, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Apply at No. 326 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M., or on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN A THOROUGH FIRE PROOF building, three rooms, well-lighted, 25 by 50, with or without power. Rent reasonable. Location and rooms desirable. Also, superior stone-front house, 31st-st., a bargain; cottage on 44th-st., $2,500. Inquire at No. 375 9th-av., opposite Institution for the Blind, of
J. E. HATCH.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house, No. 147 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, having a private stairs, and all in perfect order, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of N. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 313 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 278 West 30th-st.

RENTS—RENTS IMMEDIATELY.—FIRST AND Second story, No. 74 Hammond-st., just cleaned, papered and painted; first floor, four rooms, No. 20 Renwick-st.; upper floor No. 96 Jane-st., new house; and two rooms No. 578 Bleecker-st. Inquire at No. 46 Renwick-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET.—ONE FINE light room, 65 feet deep, with an office on third floor, for any light business. Rooms and Offices with front on Broadway, and rear rooms to let in the building No. 534 Broadway. Apply in the store to S. W. SMITH.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 2 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the privilege to cut the same. There is a good dwelling-house, a barn and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—676 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 250 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwelling, barns, out-houses, &c. The above can be divided into three or more farms and will be sold at a bargain; one half to be paid in cash, the balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to
WEBSTER & CORWIN, No. 280 Pearl-st., or
H. WEBSTER, No. 254 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a half a mile of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, N. J., two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two-story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN R. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages for fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

VALUABLE NO. 1 FARM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—One hundred and forty-seven acres, under the highest state of cultivation, and highly manured; 15 wood, 6 locust timber, and 15 in orchard of the best grafted fruit. The buildings and outhouses are large and extensive; the hay crop is immense; the situation delightful with fine views of the Bay and Sound; only 14 miles from New-York by boat and railroad.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm containing 62 acres. Upon it is a good two-story dwelling house, carriage-house and necessary outbuildings, situated 8 miles from Stamford, Conn. Will be sold with or without the stock and crops. For particulars inquire of J. L. SARGEE, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

$20 AN ACRE FOR BEAUTIFUL FARMING land, at Thompson, L. I., 41 miles from New-York, level, free from stone or swamps, and highly productive. 5, 10, 25 or 100 acres will be sold for the above price. The title warranted and payments made satisfactory. Apply to the owner, E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, room No. 3.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—TWENTY-Eight acres superior land under the highest state of cultivation and lying upon a gradual slope, facing east: large orchard, 150 grafted trees in full bearing; snug cottage, shingled all around; good barn, &c. Price $3,500.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R.C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post-Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 24 Cliff-st.

SEEDS.—RED TOP, RED TOP STRAP LEAF, Improved Ruta Baga of American growth and imported, yellow Aberdeen, large white Globe, large white Norfolk, and other approved varieties of TURNIPS.
Long Orange and white Belgian CARROTS, clean seed; white and yellow SUGAR BEET; MANGEL WURZEL, MILLET; CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for fodder. All now in season for planting, and for sale in small or large quantities by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest consumer. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABRE GUETTE ET FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS POUVERT, No. 6 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE SEVEN MILE BEACH FOR SALE.—This Seashore property lies within four miles, and in sight of the village of Cape May County Court House, N. J. It is bounded North and South by Townsend's and Hereford Inlets, and contains nearly 3,000 acres. Of this, about 100 is well fenced arable land, now partly in corn, potatoes, &c. There are [illegible] and 60 acres of excellent red cedar, hilly and oak, forest timber. The "turkey oak" affords the best small ship knees. Flowering vines, besides the Isabella, the Powell, and other native grapes, are growing wild. About 1,000 acres, in one body, of the inland meadow (above ordinary tides, and naturally sheltered,) could be securely embanked, and drained at moderate expense. It now affords pasture and great quantities of salt hay. The beautiful ocean strand, hard, level, and broad, is believed to be very much finer on the coast. It has more than seven miles unbroken extent. The adjacent sounds and inlets afford sailing room, besides excellent bathing and fowling; cod, sheepshead, rock, weak and blue fish, besides other varieties, are abundant: also, terrapins, and oysters of admirable quality. Many hundred thousand bushels of oysters might be planted in the creeks. There are two dwellings: one a new comfortable farm house, 42 feet front, containing 15 rooms. The tenant house contains 9 rooms. There are two barns, with sheds, poultry houses, ice house, (filled,) boat-houses, and other out-buildings; the garden has been lately planted with fruit and vegetables. The Stock might be had at a valuation. It includes 2 pair of mules; 6 pair of working oxen; 15 kine; Ayrshire imported "Rosemay Maxwell," about, besides several hundred merinos and others; swine, poultry, farming implements, besides fishing and sailing boats, nets, &c., &c. The climate is perfectly healthful; usually mild in Winter and bracing in Summer. This property could be made one of the finest sea-bathing places in the United States. It might be rendered a splendid estate, by an energetic person of means, able to give it proper attention. Real estate in New-York or Philadelphia would be taken in part payment. Apply to the tenants in possession, or to
TATTERSALL & BROTHERS,
No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York,
or South Wharves, Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable residence in Dutchess County is offered for sale on accommodating terms, located near the village of Fishkill, and within 40 minutes' ride of Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, at which all the trains north and south stop. The premises comprise 35 acres of land, (or more would be sold if desired,) all in a high state of cultivation, a fine gothic house, with all the modern improvements, kitchen range, furnace, &c., &c., with beautiful lawn in front, and graveled carriage road, commodious out-buildings, &c.; ice house well filled with ice of fine quality, taken from the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, which passes through the premises; orchards, of all kinds of fruit; an excellent garden, asparagus, strawberries, and red Antwerp raspberry vines, the latter promising very great abundance of that delicious fruit in the season.
The beauty and healthfulness of situation, within the immediate vicinity to schools and churches, and its easy communication with the City, render this an unusually desirable opportunity to those seeking homes in the country.
Gas works having been recently erected in the village, gas could be easily and without much expense introduced into the house, the mains being laid to within one eighth of a mile of the place; thus, in addition to the other attractions which this place and residence offer, is added a luxury not easily obtained in the purchase of a rural residence.
The owner having just removed to the West, and desirous of closing his business in the East, the terms will be easy. Title indisputable, and possession given to the purchaser in one week from the day of sale.
For particulars more full and explicit, or in view of the premises, inquire of the subscriber at the Bank of Fishkill, or ROSWELL SKEEL, Esq., (Skeel & Van Valkenburgh,) No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JAMES E. VAN STEENBERGH.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence and farm, containing 40 acres of superior land, good house and out-buildings, carriage house, granaries, &c., all in good order, mostly new; house filled with ice, large garden all made, abundance of good fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, &c., fine lawn all around the house, numerously shaded with trees, is well worthy the attention of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence, and within two hours' ride of the city. Also, several other farms from 15 to 200 acres, 8 farms in all, for sale; these farms are all in the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE house and land recently owned and occupied by Capt. Cobb, at Tarrytown, consisting of brick dwelling-house, with twenty-five rooms, stable, out-houses, hot-houses, kitchen garden, flower garden, grape-vines, fruit-trees, &c., &c., all in first-rate order, suitable for a gentleman's residence, situated within three-eighths of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and accessible nine times a day, by railroad and steamboat. Terms liberal. Apply to CARNEY L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown,
or JOHN WARRIN, No. 49 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT a half acre of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, forty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 33d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large two-story attic and basement house, pleasantly situated on Broadway. The lot is large, view very fine, good water, fruit and shrubbery. Also, for sale, a large brick house, with 1¼ acres of ground, good view and near the station. Possession of either can be had immediately. Apply, or address, S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ¼ a mile above Croton Harvet Creek, and 19 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises. Apply to
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

HUDSON RIVER, TELLER'S POINT, FOR SALE.—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the seat of Dr. Ulshoeffer, having charming views up and down the river, and not surpassed by any on the Hudson. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the depôt, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 5 minutes walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS. R. PRIMER, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOODsized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 195 Water-st.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 25 miles from Harlem Railroad depôt at Newcastle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 acres of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson, south and west, fine springs and running brook, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars at A. J. BLEECKER & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

A SUMMER HOME—NEAR NEW HAMBURGH, on the Hudson River, 70 miles from the City; good board, rooms large and airy, fruit abundant, vegetables fresh, water soft, and scenery beautiful. For information inquire at No. 368 Broadway, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND MODERN COUNTRY house at Spuyten Duyvel, five minutes' walk from the depôt, with an acre or more of ground. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to SERGEANT & HUNT, No. 80 Wall-st., or J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvel.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT NEWtown, L. I., house and barn, wagon house, and about ten acres of good land, all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire No. 261 3d-av. New-York, near the East River, of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BATH, L. I. A cottage containing five rooms, ice house, stable, &c., with quarter of an acre of ground. Inquire of MORRISON, HABER & CO., No. 45 Dey-st.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS AND WESTERN LAND.—Persons wishing Land Warrants located on excellent lands by competent and reliable agents who have just returned from a survey of lands open to entry, will hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing immediately, DREXEL & CO., or E. W. CLARKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 106.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid family mare, young and warranted in every way; also, shifting-top wagon; also, a four-seat extension-top rockaway and harness. Inquire at No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to dispose of a pair of bay horses, 16¾ hands high, of remarkable style and action, in fine condition, sound and kind. Apply at private stable No. 13 Great Jones-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the depôt, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 5 minutes walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS. R. PRIMER, Elizabeth, N. J.

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FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 acres of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson, south and west, fine springs and running brook, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars at A. J. BLEECKER & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BATH, L. I. A cottage containing five rooms, ice house, stable, &c., with quarter of an acre of ground. Inquire of MORRISON, HABER & CO., No. 45 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of
France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Sweden, Spain,
Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Malta,
And on
Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Jerusalem, &c., &c.
Beyrout,
Office in New-York, No. 7 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

E. HERRICK, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE, No. 36 WILLIAM-ST.,
(Second building below Wall-st.)
HENRY HERRICK, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 13, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.
Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 160 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.
Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; or such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.
For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.
Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.
It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.
It will be necessary for parties by whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association
GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 20, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $60,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $200 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed.
In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new bond, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 6 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF "DELEMONT" OR THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE MONTGOMERY LIVINGSTON AT CLERMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the mansion house (on the premises) in pursuance of a judgment in partition. The property consists of about 300 acres of land. The house is a magnificent house, built of brick and stone, in the Gothic style of architecture. The rooms are celebrated for their beauty and proportion. The property is so well known and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and afterwards of Mr. ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, that a particular description is unnecessary. The lawn is bounded on its eastern side for a distance of nearly half a mile by the Hudson River. Along the river bank clumps of fine old forest trees break the river into a variety of picturesque landscapes. On the opposite side of the river, and in the background of several pretty villages, are the Catskill Mountains. The view of these mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful. The location is perfectly healthy. Its lawns (for it has three) are verdant and green. (It is believed,) are unequaled in this country. The soil is of the very best. The garden excellent; a gardener is now working it. There are large orchards, with great varieties of fruit trees. It lies about 1½ miles north of the Railroad station at Tivoli, Dutchess County, to which the train runs in about 3 hours, and where the trains pass to and from New-York by one or more trains in the A. M., and attend the sale or inspect the premises and return in the afternoon. The Library, consisting of some 2,000 volumes of choice works, will be sold at 9 o'clock A. M. The celebrated Ghobelin Tapestry Hanging in the drawing-room will be sold immediately after the property. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 77 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 18 Wall-st., Referee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF THE LARGEST stock of French plate pier, mantel, and oval mirrors, piano-fortes, parlor and other furniture, that has been offered since April last—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor. This sale will embrace a portion of the mirrors designed to be sold on the 16th inst., but, in consequence of the storm, were not sent in. There are in this lot about 50 of the largest and richest French plate mantel and oval mirrors, some with marble tops and gold pedestals. Also, richly-carved, oval and oblong do., all in the very best condition. Also, 50 of the latest style of rosewood piano-fortes, all of which are second-hand. Also, 30 parlor suits and tete lounges, all in the best condition. Also, several second-hand do. Also, about 50 dozen curl-maple, black walnut, oak, and other chairs, of various patterns; 3 or 4 bookcases and dressing-bureaus; 3 rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; several oil-paintings, Brussels or tapestry carpeting, hair mattresses, grass do., Gothic and cottage bedsteads, sinks, looking-glass, and crockery; black-walnut, mahogany, and rosewood marble-top centre, side, and sofa tables. Also, at the same sale, 5 dozen 8-day clocks—a fine article. Also, several articles of cameo and gold chains, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued early this morning. There will be no further postponement, on any account, and all the goods must be removed this day, or early Monday morning. Dealers and all others in want can be accommodated with packing and shipping, at short notice, and at a moderate charge.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about 42 acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased.

The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south by Rondout Creek for a distance of about half a mile. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee.

About 9,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best Tan Bark Trees, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased, lying in Ulster County. To be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston Democratic *Journal*. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, At's No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee,
No. 18 Wall-st

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 three-story brick houses and lots situated on east side Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts.; the houses are each 20 by 42 feet, in prime order, having been recently painted, &c., and are furnished with all the modern improvements, basement and under-cellar; lots each 20 by 90 feet. This property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED Stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:

$50,000 Virginia 6's Coupon Bonds, 1866 and 1867.
$45,000 Canada 6's Coupon Bonds, 1867, '68, '94 and '95.
$5,000 Tennessee 6's Coupon Bonds, 1892.
$51,000 California 7's Coupon Bonds, 1861 and 1870.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a General System of Banking," said stocks being the assets of the Shawneetown Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JAMES K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NEW-YORK-AVENUE, BETWEEN FULTON AND ATLANTIC.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

NEW-YORK-AVENUE.—Four lots situated on the easterly side of New-York-av., commencing on the northeast corner of Pacific-st.; each 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

Also, one lot 20 feet north of the above, and 20 feet south of Schuyler-st.; 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

New-York-av. is graded, paved, curbed and guttered. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

PHILIP E. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—P. E. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 676 Broadway, by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of sofas of rosewood parlor suits, in hair cloth and damask, sofas of mahogany do., do. do., in hair cloth, satin, and plain 3 ticks. Velvet pile carpets, with stair to match; mantel mirrors, pier glasses, black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedroom furniture, blankets, bedding, mattresses, table linen, China, glass ware, &c. &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND TWELFTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of ground with building thereon, fronting 59.11 on University-place, 94 feet on 13th-st., and running north 100 and 1/2 feet more or less. The splendid stable alone rents for 600. This plot commands a large portion of the whole block, and is worth the attention of buyers. Eighty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, AT 1 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 268 Fulton-st., opposite Tillary, Brooklyn, Assignee's sale of the balance of stock of fancy goods, consisting of ribbons, fringes, muslins, hosiery, gloves, ladies' lace collars and sleeves, bosoms, undershirts, drawers, &c. Also, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the store fixtures, window sashes and gas fixtures, two awnings, steps, &c.

B. H. LEES, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEES & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 32 Nassau-st., a fine black Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind in harness and under the saddle; is a very stylish and free driver. An open-top wagon, nearly new. Also, set silver-plated harness.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OFFICE, SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 61 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a quantity of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, rosewood and mahogany suits, bureaus, washstands, rosewood secretary, wardrobes, &c. Also one sewing machine, and 20 boxes patent mould candles.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. B., Times office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Prattsville, formerly occupied by Taylor & Fletcher, and recently by Taylor & Hopkins, together with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$20,000 OR $30,000 WANTED.—A Partner in one of the very best and most complete iron foundries and machine shops in Pennsylvania. Address, real name, Messrs. GUMMEY & SON, 76 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, who will furnish particulars.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON THE WEST side of Bowery, superbly located, for wholesale and retail trade, well stocked, and doing a first-rate business. Will sell cheap, or take a good partner. Inquire at No. 836 Washington-st., corner of Harrison.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the best and only shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address H. D. FISHER, Jr., Agent.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A new preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the inventor, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 3d-av., City of New-York.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to the low rate of $3.00 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 44th-st. and 4th-av.; Hubert-st., Gouverneur-st. and Front; East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 20 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 3,323 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Extensive use of extra sized state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug 5	1857
Saturday, Aug 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN ROMAARD & CO., No. 87 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. HEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,264 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and be succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ERICSSON, B. B. Lowden, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 9 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The COLUMBIA will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on the 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 20 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$130 | Second cabin.....$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,954 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McKAY-MON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, M. I. FRANCEEN, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 39 North River. Rates of passage, including provisions:
In First Cabin.....$90 | In Third Cabin.....$35
In Second Cabin.....55 |

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:
In First Cabin.....$100 | In Third Cabin.....$40
In Second Cabin.....60 | In Steerage.....35

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 178 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains ran daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Kilmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 6 A. M.

SAMUEL HOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, 17, steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, June 1, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:00 A. M.—Harmon Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatfield's for Carmel; with Eastern Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:00 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 2 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taking at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and first-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 2:35, 8 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A. E. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; at 2:15 P. M.; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

FOR THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.—FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Fulton-st. at 8:2 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:15 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Fire-Nip and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FARES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 9th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL"

will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully solicits of the travelling community their patronage.

DANIEL GALE.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. BERGEN, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, June 28, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the above places, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. Touching at Ames-st. each way. Returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the above landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 25.

JUNE, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHlands, and Ocean House. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, June 26	7 A.M.
Saturday, June 27	11 A.M.
Thursday, June 30	9½ A.M.
Friday, June 26	11 A.M.
Monday, June 29	3 A.M.
Tuesday, June 30	1½ P.M.

Steam line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Captain WM. PERRY, will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, June 28, at 7 o'clock A. M. for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Ames-st. each way. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the above landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totteneille. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the Season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¼ A. M., and 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Pier No. 1, North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 6 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 4½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. H. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 7 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 4 P. M.

W. H. BYRAM, Agent.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN GROVE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9¼ A. M., 12¼, 4½, 6¼ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 2, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 130th-sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and State Rooms, including state room, to Norfolk, $7; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 99 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. R. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Steamer MAYFLOWER, from Catharine-slip 9 A. M., Pier No. 3 North River 9¼ A. M., Rockaway 4 P. M., affording ample time for fishing and bathing, and a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, JUNE 28.—STEAMER LONG BRANCH, for Shrewsbury, Highland House, and Ocean Port. The OCEAN WAVE will connect at the Highlands for Red Bank.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING-COUGH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COM

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Paper on Chloroform—Discussion of Puerperal Fever—The Fifth of the City Schools.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, Dr. MOTT in the Chair. A letter from Dr. ANTHELL, of Washington, in reference to the hotel epidemic, was referred to the Section on Theory and Practice. The communication from Dr. BAILEY, late Inspector of Drugs for this port, which had been referred to the President, was ordered to be read at the next meeting of the Academy.

PAPER ON CHLOROFORM.

Dr. SQUIB, of the U. S. Navy, now stationed at Brooklyn, read a paper on Chloroform. He premised with some views respecting the current opinion which had become almost an adage respecting the uncertainty of medicine. He thought a distinction should be made between the science and the means employed, and that perhaps the statement might advantageously be modified by saying that nothing was more uncertain than the tools or appliances of the medical art.

Formerly, in a very much greater degree than now, the profession compounded their medicines themselves; subsequently it was made by the dispensing apothecary, but now it is fabricated in large quantities, and dealt with by a class of persons still further removed from the consumers. It is an article of goods, subject to the incidents of merchandise, sold as such, without reference to its ultimate purpose—the object being to make as good (or as poor) an article as can be sold to the most advantage. Some articles could be bought independent of the guarantee of the maker, and could be tested, (although generally not analyzed by the dispenser, and still more rarely by the prescriber) of many others the value depended entirely upon the reputation of the manufacturers. Prussic acid and many others would cost more to analyze than to make new, while the value of compound extract of colyninth and others was entirely out of the reach of analysis.

The paper of the evening would treat only upon the manufacture, properties and tests of chloroform. He then entered into an elaborate description of the manner of its manufacture, giving the exact proportions of chloride of lime and alcohol from which it should be distilled, its various washings and other methods of ridding it of its various impurities. In general it was made in this country from whisky, and often from the alcohol redistilled, after being used in the making of various alkaloids. These were considered "good enough" to make chloroform for commercial purposes. It would sell, and that was all the manufacturer thought of especial importance. The impurities formed in its making from pure alcohol, and the decompositions liable to occur when alcohol was in excess or deficient, could be removed and the slight quantity remaining he did not think of great importance practically, but the impurities consequent upon using drugged alcohol were insusceptible of relief, and the consequences serious. The faintings, headaches, deliriums and deaths resulting from the use of chloroform, he considered solely owing to this kind of impurities in it. In the Navy, out of many pounds of chloroform manufactured by the Government, he had not seen a solitary instance of any bad result, however trivial. Neither in Scotland, where great care is used in the making, had but one death occurred, and the cause of this uncertain, in the very many thousand trials which had been made of it. He thought the objection which many had to its use, and the preference of the profession for the use of ether, was owing to the bad chloroform with which they had experimented.

A certain and easily *practical test* for the purity of chloroform was ever at hand, (and it was this which was wanted for all medicines,) viz., to mix with some of the specimen of chloroform an equal quantity of sulphuric acid. If pure, no change was perceptible; if impure, it was manifested by a change of color, and an increased heat of the bottle.

In almost all chloroform there is a slight change from its purity of color, but in those partially decomposed, it is of a quite dark brown tinge. This, though somewhat impure, is of little comparative importance; but, when heat is evolved, (recognized by the heat of the bottle when it is not warmed by the hand, and by the force with which the stopple is thrown out, from the rarefaction of the vapor,) the chloroform has foreign ingredients in it, which the acid sets upon. Where the impurities are solely from an excess in one or the other of the materials of the article, or from the decomposition of an article originally made from pure materials, no serious influences effects follow its use; but, where the impurities are from the admixture of foreign elements, then all the sad results generally attributed to chloroform may be expected.

In answer to a question propounded by a member, Dr. S. stated that impurities, when separated from the chloroform, are very different in their character: they are changed from what they are when in solution. The actual impurities when made of the best materials, and with the best care, are themselves extremely noxious. He had known a mouse to be killed by the gases exhaled from them, and falling by their own ponderosity to the floor.

The paper was read with much satisfaction, and after some commendatory remarks from members, a vote of thanks to the author was referred to the section on Materia Medica for consideration.

DISCUSSION OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

The subject of Puerperal Fever, the special business of the meeting was then entered upon. Dr. CLARK resumed by recapitulating some of the points in the pathology of this disease, of which we gave a synopsis in the report of a previous meeting. That the disease in its germ and essence was inflammatory, not a peculiar disease, not agreeing with the views of GOODE & SIMPSON, who say it is a disease without inflammation, but that there is always inflammation and pyæmia, the result of inflammation: that in some cases where inflammation was not supposed to be present that it really was, being a hitherto concealed inflammation of the inner lining of the uterus, in reality an *endo metritis*. He wished now to add two recent cases of pyæmia, where abscess existed in the cavity of the uterus, pus in the sinuses and in other parts of the body, in the liver, lobules, &c. Since the last meeting of the Academy he had seen another form of disease where there was prevalent inflammation and deposits of lymph and pus, but characterized by the extreme prostration of the disease to twenty, twenty-six and even thirty days. It was very insidious in its approach, in its symptoms much resembling typhus, and sometimes even mistaken for that disease, the idea of puerperal disease being discarded, mainly from the entire absence of all peritonitis and pain. The Doctor read a very remarkable case from the notes of Bellevue Hospital of this character.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of puerperal fever have not the regularity that might be supposed. There are few if any persistant, ever-present symptoms. Even that of pain, at last seen, is not the invariable attendant. The Doctor expressed his regret that he had not been able to give but one hour to preparing for this meeting since the last. From many cases he had been able to tabulate but nine with peritonitis, and five without, all fatal, selected so that, being proved by the subsequent post mortem, the question of the disease could not be raised. The Doctor here read a table of carefully-recorded statistics, confirming this statement—the uncertainty of the first symptoms and the fatality. In regard to this latter, he said that more recovered of those having peritonitis than of those not having it—9 in 14, proving fatal with endo-metritis, while the mortality was decidedly not so great when accompanied by peritonitis.

On some future occasion, the Doctor said, he would give his views of the treatment.

Dr. BARKER wished to move that this subject be continued to the next meeting, for he held entirely different views respecting the cause, character, and perhaps treatment of this disease from those promulgated and held by the gentleman who had just spoken, and he much desired an opportunity to express them. On motion the discussion of this subject was deferred until the next meeting.

A letter to the President on a new method of reducing inguinal hernia was referred to the section on Surgery.

Seventy-five copies of the proceedings of the State Medical Society were presented to the Academy.

DIRTY STREETS.

Dr. MOTT presented a preamble and series of resolutions for the adoption of the Academy, declaring that the streets of the City were in a horridly filthy condition, and expressing the opinion that disease would be engendered thereby.

Everybody knew that; the Press [illegible] proclaimed it, and he did not think that [illegible] affected by any resolutions. [illegible] Academy had performed [illegible] sanitary matters, and [illegible] think it would do any [illegible] Mr. MOTT withdrew the resolutions.

After some little [illegible] of the Secretary of the year, the [illegible] table till the next meeting, and [illegible] adjourned.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.—At the monthly meeting of the Medical Historical Society, May 25, according to the report of the Boston (Mass.) Medical World the Rationalizing Influence of the evening was the consideration of the Report of the Committee upon Criminal Abortions. This Report had been prompted at a former meeting, but laid upon the table and printed for the use of the members. It had been noticed in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and commented severely criticised by a correspondent, signing himself E. Dr. STORER, Jr., the Chairman of the Committee, made some remarks, and read those portions of the Report which he wished adopted, (leaving out the laws, which the original Report contained,) to be recommended to the Massachusetts Medical Society, and from them to the next Legislature, if they saw fit. Instead of these drafts of Laws, he offered several resolutions to be presented to the parent society, the substance of which was, that the Suffolk District Society consider these abortions a very wicked thing, and ask the parent Society so to consider them, and to request that Society to take action upon the subject by requesting the next Legislature to pass such laws respecting the matter as they may deem expedient.

As this was, in effect, *a new report*, and, as it was difficult to trace the parts which were left out, and those which were retained from the former Report, Dr. BUCKINGHAM moved that this new Report, with the resolutions, be laid upon the table, and printed, to be acted upon at a future meeting.

Dr. STORER, Sen., was very much surprised that any member of the Society should hesitate for a moment to adopt this Report. He assailed, with considerable severity, the following sentence, in the *Journal* of May 28, 1857: "Argues as forcibly as they may, to their own satisfaction, *the Committee will fail to convince the public that abortion in the early months is a crime*, and a large proportion of the medical profession will readily support the popular view of the subject." He (Dr. STORER, Sen.,) was surprised that any member of the profession should write thus, and, especially, that the man who would make such a statement should not put his whole name to the article, instead of signing it S. He thought he was bound so to do, that the public might know who he was. He had run his eye over the F's in the Society, and could think of no one that would have done it, except a man by the name of BROWN, who had been expelled.

He was equally surprised that the editors of the *Journal*, whom he held responsible for all that was published in it, should have admitted an article containing such immoral sentiments, &c.

This brought Dr. MORLAND, the senior editor of the *Journal*, to his feet. He should not be accused of entertaining such sentiments by any man, as had been imputed to him by Dr. STORER, Jr.

Dr. LYMAN defended the editors of the *Journal*, and thought Dr. STORER in the wrong.

Dr. BUCKINGHAM (with no small share of the dauntless courage of his father, in the days of the "New England *Galaxy*") arose and said that he was the author of the article in the *Journal*, and he did not shrink from assuming the responsibility of all that was there said. He believed it was all true, and was ready to defend it; and that it contained no such sentiments as Dr. S. had tried to make it contain, &c.

Dr. STORER read it again, and renewed his former statements.

Dr. CORNELL hoped the motion of Dr. BUCKINGHAM would pass; not that he had any objection to the Report, but for the following reasons: first because this was a report of the Committee, with resolutions, and he wished to read them, in order to know exactly what he was voting for; and, secondly, because there was ample time to attend to the matter, as "the Great and General Court" had once more, after a session of one hundred and forty-six days, adjourned, this day, and there would be some respite before they came together again. After still further discussion, Dr. BUCKINGHAM, by leave of the Society, withdrew his motion.

Upon the motion to adopt the resolutions,

Dr. DURKEE thought this Society had no cause to vindicate its character upon the subject of Criminal Abortions, as that already stood fair before the public upon this point, in the fact that there had been expelled Dr. CAULKINS for such practice. He thought we were under no obligations to take the lead in questions of moral reform, and hoped the whole matter would be indefinitely postponed.

The first resolution was adopted, 19 voting *for* it, and 17 against it. The second resolution was rejected by about a similar vote. The third resolution was adopted, and so they were sent up for the action of the Massachusetts Medical Society at their next meeting. The same Committee that had prepared them was appointed to present them to that Society.

The fact is, there is no necessity, not the slightest, for any more law upon the subject. The law now is strict and severe against the practice, and the penalty high for the offence; but who ever knew of a conviction under it? The maximum penalty now, by the present law, is twenty years' imprisonment in the State prison; and is not that sufficient? But if it were ninety-nine years, or death, it would make no difference. The difficulty is, in getting the proof, which never has been found to result in a conviction.

P. S.—I forgot to name above, that one doctor stated that a female physician had been traveling up and down Cape Cod, teaching the ladies that it was not immoral to produce abortions, and how it could be done! Will not such female doctors also teach the ladies how to escape the laws recommended by male doctors, and made by male legislators? "*Mentes laborant: ridiculus mus nascetur.*"

WIRE-CLOTH IN ORTHOPEDIC AND GENERAL SURGERY.—Dr. LOUIS BAUER, of the Orthopedic Institution, Brooklyn, recommends, in the Buffalo *Journal*, the use of wire-cloth for splints, and other surgical purposes. He also claims priority in its application. The advantages Dr. BAUER claims for the wire splints are that they are light and permeable, keeping the limb cool, and permitting the application of fomentations, warm or cold, without losing in their firmness; exceedingly useful, therefore, in combination with the so-called "permanent bath" of LANGENBECK. In fractures, Dr. BAUER fits both splints with loose cotton wool, and fastens them by a roller to the extremity. If inflammation or swelling should take place, the cotton wool will compress sufficiently to avoid the necessity of removing the dressing. Either some peculiar property of the cotton wool, or the great coolness or permeability of the splints, seemed in Dr. B.'s cases to prevent inflammation and swelling.

CAVING IN OF A WELL.—HEARTRENDING AFFAIR.—On the 16th inst. Mr. CASPER HIBBEN, residing near Dallastown, York County, Pa., went to his well, in the yard, for the purpose of drawing water, when the walls caved in, precipitating him down the well, a distance of seventeen feet, the well is about forty feet deep,) where he was firmly held by earth and stone, unable to extricate himself. The *Eagle* says: "At the time the accident occurred Mr. HIBBEN was alone at home, his wife having gone to visit his mother, who was ill. She returned about 5 o'clock, and not finding her husband in the house, she called and received an answer, when, on searching for him, she found that he was in the well. The alarm was immediately given, and strenuous efforts made by the neighbors to rescue him from his perilous situation. They worked faithfully, and, at one time, were within eighteen inches of him, the unfortunate man conversing with them all the time. Their exertions, however, seemed to avail but little, for as fast as they succeeded in removing the earth and stones, additional ones would fall in upon him. Finding their exertions in his behalf of no avail, the doomed man, shortly after midnight, requested that his wife might be brought within hearing of his voice, that he might bid her a last farewell. His request was complied with, and we leave the reader to imagine the scene—the anguish of mind of her who, on the 14th of April last, he led to the altar a bride. At 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning he ceased to exist, and his lifeless body was found about 4 o'clock, much bruised, with one hand off."

FLORIDA ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—The Tampa *Peninsular* of June 13, reports several changes in that Department, of which Col. LOOMIS still retains command. The Fifth Infantry, which has seen a good deal of hard service in the Everglades, goes to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Companies A and H, 114 strong, under command of Capt. JOHN A. WHITALL, Lieuts. W. A. WEBB and A. T. A. FORREST, came on to New-Orleans in the *Calhoun*.

In consequence of the departure of this regiment, Companies A, C and K, Fourth Artillery, have been ordered from Forts Manatee, Kissimmee and McRae, *respectively, to Fort Myers*, whither Major W. W. MORRIS, now in command of Fort Capron, has also been ordered.

Capt. *COOPER'S Company Mounted Volunteers is* ordered to take post on Lake Harney. The detachment at Houston will be withdrawn, and Fort Catlin abandoned. Capt. KENDRICK'S Company Mounted Volunteers was mustered out of service the 6th inst. at Fort Brooke. Capt. K. has received orders to raise another company, to be completed by the 22d inst. Capt. TURNER is raising a company of experienced woodmen, forty-five in number, to enter Government employ in the capacity of guides, boatmen, &c., at $45 per month.

Major LEONARD, United States Paymaster, has received $50,000 for the payment of STARKMAN'S, LESLE'S and BULLOCK'S Companies Mounted Volunteers.

Extensive scouts are out, but there is no Indian news of importance.

MEN OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—On the 17th two bodies were found that had gone over the Falls. One was found on the American side, just below the ferry in the river. The other was on the Canada side, and supposed to have come over the Horse Shoe Falls. The first body had no clothes on, and was a strong built man, high forehead, Jewish nose and black hair; the head slightly bald, and black whiskers. His upper lip has been shaved lately. The second man had no clothes but his shirt collar around his neck, dark whiskers and an imperial. Can't find what kind of hair he has, it being all covered with froth. This man is tall and stout.—*Rochester American.*

THE LATE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN WEST BROADWAY.—An inquest was held on Thursday by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of ELISA TIBBOOK, the colored girl, aged 6 years, who was run over and killed on Tuesday night, by car No. 11, of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, in West Broadway, near Franklin-st. The Jury, in their verdict, censured the driver and conductor of the car, for the rapid rate of speed at which the car was going at the time of the accident, and they were each held to answer in the sum of $500 each.

[Advertisement.]

THE RIVAL HOUSES.—The "Municipals" and "Metropolitans," however they differ politically, unite in their praises of the KNOX Summer Hat. We don't wonder at it. It is certainly a splendid specimen of KNOX'S skill, and, what is much more important to the manufacturer, is a universal favorite. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and make your selections.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND HIGH SPEED.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. DIBBLEE, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Joy-street on Sunday morning, June 28, at 8 o'clock, for the above places, making the usual landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
One apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company,
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine,
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Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
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[Advertisement.]

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Persons occupied down town, or stopping at hotels in the vicinity, will find it convenient to procure first-class Ambrotypes or Photographs.

SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS
at the Astor, St. Nicholas, Bertoort, New-York and Clarendon Hotels.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, if not an immortal perfume, is the most lasting in the world. Like all that is invaluable, it has been imitated. But it survives and triumphs, while the imitations die. Purchase only the genuine article, MURRAY & LANMAN'S, which for fifteen years has been the *national perfume and cosmetic* of Spanish America. Look to the label. Sold by LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Regardless of expense, the wealthy sometimes purchase at a terrific advance on first cost; but at an establishment like E. T. WILDE'S millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, this is impossible. A ware-wholesale, as well as retail business, built up by moderate prices, is maintained on the same plan. His summer assortment of French pattern bonnets and dress caps and coiffures, as well as of millinery generally, is not surpassed out of Paris.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 9-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY IN AN UPROAR.—Although New-York has been in an uproar for some time in consequence of the attempts to arrest the Mayor, general attention has not been for an hour diverted from KNOX'S great hat depôt, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Those whose heads were in danger did not forget to employ KNOX to cover them. A head covered with one of KNOX'S superior hats commands respect even in the most dangerous affray.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that DR. R. GOODALE, at No. 885 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

Counterfeits of Holloway's Pills and Ointment are in the market. Look to the book of directions. If the paper on which they are printed is water marked "Holloway, New-York and London," the medicine is genuine, *but not otherwise*. In looking for the water-mark, hold the paper between the eyes and the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF THE STORM KING.—This afternoon and evening will positively be the last performance at BARNUM'S Museum of the new and popular local drama of the "Storm King." The coming holidays compel it to off the scene. Other novelties take its place. The new Japanese Studio is an immense attraction now at the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs will be found at the great manufactory depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great new military drama of "Bonaparte, or the Seige of Moscow," is to be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," and drama of "Tom Cringle," an excellent entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora*, Capt. WM. PERRY, will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-street on Sunday morning, June 28, at 7 o'clock A. M., for Newburg, *making the usual landings. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M.* See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED-SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE AFFRAY IN PRENTICE'S HAT FACTORY.—THOMAS MORRELL, who had his skull fractured Thursday afternoon at PRENTICE'S hat factory, by a blow given by JAMES MCDONNELL, was yesterday much better, and there are now strong hopes that he will ultimately recover.

FOLLOWING A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, has given directions to have all of the fire bells rung at noon and 9 o'clock at night, on and after July 1; the time to be taken from the New-York City Hall, which can be seen from the cupola of the Brooklyn City Hall.

BAIL FORFEITED.—TIMOTHY P. MEARN, principal witness for the defence in the SMITH and CONSELYEA seduction case, recently tried in the Brooklyn City Court, and who was indicted for perjury, committed in that trial, was called for yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, and not appearing his bail was declared forfeited. The brothers CONSELYEA were his bondsmen, for $3,500.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Common Council of Brooklyn at their last meeting, passed resolutions withdrawing from the *Long Island Railroad* Company the privilege of using steam in Atlantic-street, and directing those hereafter to have the cars drawn by horses. Should this measure be carried into effect, there is no doubt but the company will feel themselves compelled to abandon the Jamaica road entirely. We understand that some of those interested have already examined the country between this place and Brushville, with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of a connection with the Flushing road, and that in a short time an experienced engineer will make a thorough inspection of the route.

Hereafter the only place on the East River accessible by steam will be Hunter's Point, and every railroad on Long Island, extending into the country, will be compelled to connect itself in some way with the Flushing road.—*Flushing Times.*

MILITARY.—The National Guards, Brooklyn, commanded by Captain SPRAGUE, celebrated their anniversary, Thursday, by a parade and drill. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the corps was reviewed by His Honor Mayor POWELL and several aldermen, after which they marched through some of the principal streets of the city, and at 7½ o'clock, last evening, partook of a supper at Gothic Hall.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—Preparations are being made for an extensive celebration of the Fourth of July in Jersey City. The arrangements are in the hands of a Committee of the Common Council, who are exerting themselves to get it up in a creditable manner, and the prospects are that their efforts will be crowned with success, and a celebration will take place which in point of attractiveness and interest will far exceed any celebration here-to-fore held in Jersey City. The military, the civic societies and the Fire Department will participate in the affair. The butchers will also appear in the procession in a body, mounted. The Common Council has appropriated a liberal sum towards the expenses. DAVID SCOTT has been invited to act as Marshal of the day, and CHARLES H. WINSTEDT as the Orator of the day, and A. B. HUTCH as reader of the Declaration, to which they have consented. The day will close with a magnificent display of fireworks. The Committee of Aldermen having charge of the arrangements are Aldermen ROCKEFELLER, RAUE, SINCLAIR and HAMMERSMIDT.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 26.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '68, '90	97¾	600	Reading R'd	b6	70¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	700	do	b30	71
1,000	do	93¾	100	do	s6	70¾
5,000	do	93¾	1000	do	s3	70¾
4,000	Missouri State 6s	90	100	do	b60	71½
1,000	M. Y. Cen. R. 7s	97¾	25	do	b3	71½
1,000	H. Riv. R 1st mt.	86	00	Mich. Cen. R.	s60	91¾
2,000	H. Riv. R. 2d mt.	80	100	do	s30	91¾
9,000	M. & St. Pd. Bs.	60¾	29	do	s	90¾
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	60¾	00	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	s3	52
10	Mer. Bank	112	300	do	s30	50
14	Ocean Bank	100¾	10	do	s	52¾
5	Am. Ex. Bank	96½	50	do	s	53
10	Com. Bank	106½	140	Panama R. R.	s60	91¾
25	Bank of Am. Rights	109	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s10	42
5	Metro. Bank Rights	105	100	do	b5	42
200	Canton Co.	18¾	200	do	s6	42
100	do	b60	18¾	700	do	b60	43¾
100	do	b30	18¾	50	do	b60	43¾
5	Del. & Rud. Can. Co.	116	200	do	s10	41¾
45	do	118¾	250	do	s	41¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	22¾	50	do	b3	41¾
10	Cum. Coal Co.	16¾	50	do	b60	41¾
100	do	b60	16¾	400	do	s30	41
30	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	75	400	do	s30	40
10	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	53¾	100	do	s30	40¾
100	do	53¾	100	do	b3	41¾
16	do	53½	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	b60	79
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3	80	564	do	77
100	do	s30	80	100	do	b30	77¾
100	do	s60	80	100	do	b30	77½
100	do	s60	79¾	100	Ill. C. R. R.	s90	136½
400	do	c	80½	100	do	s10	125¾
1035	do	s	80¾	200	do	s30	125
50	do	b60	80¾	1900	Cl. & P. R. R.	38
400	do	b60	80¾	61	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88½
50	do	b60	80¾	300	do	s3	88½
50	do	b30	80¾	25	do	s60	89¾
200	Erie Railroad	b60	29¾	50	do	s60	89¾
50	do	b60	29¾	50	do	s10	89¾
100	do	c	29¾	100	do	s60	89½
420	do	29	50	do	b60	89¼
100	do	b60	29¼	200	Cle. & To. R.R.	s30	54
280	do	c	28¾	250	do	54¾
100	do	s10	28¾	200	do	s30	54¾
227	do	c	28¾	100	do	s30	54¾
200	do	c	28¾	100	do	s	54¾
100	do	s30	28¾	700	do	s60	54¾
200	do	28¾	300	do	c	55
200	do	b60	29	200	do	b60	55¾
200	do	s10	28½	500	do	b60	55¾
200	do	s60	27¾	15	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	68¾
150	Harlem Railroad	10	100	do	88
200	do	9¾	100	do	s60	87¾
500	do	b30	10			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	N. Car. State 6s	97¾	450	N. Y. Cent. R.	80¾
2,000	C. & Pitts. Bonds	93	25	do	s30	80¾
100	Man. Gas Co.	126	450	do	s3	80
100	Penn. Coal Co.	22¾	250	do	s60	79¾
75	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	118½	100	do	s20	79¾
140	Cumb. Coal Co.	16	200	do	b60	80¾
100	Erie Railroad	s10	27¾	200	Reading R. R.	s3	71
100	do	28¾	100	do	b30	71¾
200	do	b30	28¾	100	do	b60	71¾
100	do	28¾	100	do	b60	71¾
100	do	28¾	100	do	b3	71
50	do	s30	27	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	40¾
100	do	28¾	370	do	40¾
100	do	s3	28	350	do	s30	39¾
200	do	28	140	do	c	40
100	do	s30	27¾	100	do	s30	39¾
100	Ill. C. R. R.	s3	136	50	La Cr. & Mil. R.	53¾
50	La Cr. & Mil. R.	53¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	84¾
800	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s30	128	100	do	s10	84

FRIDAY, June 26—P. M.

The general Money report to-day is a diminished Street activity, but continued full offerings at the large Banks. The movement in Stocks continues heavy, though it employs, relatively, a light amount of means, as the speculation is mostly for the Fall, and a vast proportion of the business on time contracts. The Discount Brokers are well employed at the advanced rates quoted yesterday, 8@9 ₱ cent. on prime, and 10@12 ₱ cent. on fair or second choice names. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $184,210, disbursed $482,338, and held at the close $10,879,176. The balance has fallen below ten millions for the first time in many months, and our estimate made as early as April, of a reduction to about ten millions by the close of the fiscal year on 30th inst., is near being realized. The demand for Foreign bills for the steamer sailing for Havre and Southampton *to-morrow is moderate, and lower terms are made*, both on Paris and London. Some good transient Sterling was done, at 109¼@⅜, and leading bills at 109⅜. Francs abundant, at 5:20@5:18¾. We understand that some considerable parcels of Havana Sugar is being reexported to England and the Continent. The *Fulton* takes about $700,000 in Gold to-morrow.

The Stock Market continues in the control of the Sellers for a further decline, and, although most of the Stocks actively dealt in are gradually leaving the Street, and the amounts subject to transfer are reduced almost without precedent, they are sold at such reduction on sellers' option *as to force lower quotations than have hitherto* been known. This afternoon 126¾ was bid for *any part of 100 shares of Illinois Central* for the opening of transfers on Wednesday next, *without eliciting a single share*, and yet 500 shares are registered on the list of the Second Board at 122, option of the seller to deliver in 30 days! Erie shares, of which less than 8,000 are on the Street—including 2,500 or 3,000 shares in the money list not within the ownership of the brokers—were sold down to 27⅛, seller 30 days, while 29⅛ cash, was paid for immediate transfer this morning. Sales were made in the afternoon at 28 for delivery to-morrow, the sellers taking the chance of alarming some real holder on Saturday to part with his stock or to make the tempting difference of 1 or 1⅜ ₱ cent. between cash and 30 days. These are but examples of the general game being played by the *Bear* speculators. How long a time is yet to intervene before it is played out, we cannot undertake to determine. On New-York Central and Reading some steadiness obtained for cash stock, and a considerable amount of buyers' options is registered on the same terms. Southern Michigan was finally done as low as 39¾ against 40¾ yesterday afternoon. La Crosse at 40¾, and Milwaukee and Mississippi at 40, seller 15 days. The list of Railway Bonds and State Stocks, though ruling low, is moderately steady, and but few parcels offered. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Company have changed their dividend days to October and April, to make a more equal division of their yearly earnings. The President, Mr. C. W. ROCKWELL, telegraphs that a half-yearly cash dividend at the rate of 8 ₱ cent. per annum, will be made on the 1st October. The general market left off feverish and unsettled.

Some considerable feeling has been excited among the New-York and Erie people by the singular and arbitrary conduct of the managers of the Buffalo and State Line Road, in breaking their contract arrangements in regard to ticketing passengers and connecting passenger and freight trains to and from the West. The surprise is the greater as the Treasurer of the New-York and Erie is, individually, one of the heaviest holders of State Line Stock. We understand, to-day, that the difficulty referred to not only still exists, but the directors of the New-York and Erie, due to all the lines to the West operating on the American or Canada shore of Lake Erie, and is (or was) of so serious a nature as to call for a general railway conference at Buffalo on Wednesday last, where the proper corrective was applied and a mutual good understanding for the future arrangement of trains and fares agreed upon. The following communication makes reference to the subject, and was no doubt *suggested by the threatened rivalry between the* lines running to and around the American and Canadian shores of Lake Erie—including the two great lines of New-York, and the two Michigan roads. The necessity for our correspondent's appeal may not be so pressing, under the reported settlement at Buffalo, but his suggestions are not the less forcible:

To Directors and Stockholders in Railroads.

Is it not an acknowledged fact, and seriously felt by all parties interested in Railroads, that the tariff of rates for passengers and freight is not sufficient to maintain the Roads and keep up dividends, which such property ought to pay; and yet with this fact prominent before the minds of all, we find the Directors of some of the leading Roads have, within the last two months, commenced a ruinous competition by the reduction of fares, for the control of the travel going Westward. Not only is this resorted to, but a large number of runners and extra agents are employed, private deductions made, and the results, smaller receipts, and depreciation of the property.

I appeal to the Directors of these Roads, as to what can possibly be the object of this reduction of fare. As soon as discovered in one line, its rival follows suit, and the two roads stand relatively in the same position, the public receiving the benefit. If these gentlemen would only reflect, that travel to and from the great West *must* come over their roads, and that by exercising a conciliatory spirit, could agree on a tariff of rates, which would not be onerous to the public, and yet remunerative to the property which they control, and do the same amount of business.

Let the Erie and New